

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND ANNUAL REPORT 1930





# ANNUAL REPORT

for the Year ended March 31st, 1930

of the

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of the

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- Sir Michael O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.** Lt.-Governor, Punjab, 1913-1919; Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. 26, *Brechin Place, S.W.7.*
- Sir Richard Paget, Bart.** Fellow of the Physical Society of London and of the Institute of Physics; Member of the Royal Institution; Associate and Member of Council, Town Planning Institute; Hon. Assoc., Royal Institute of British Architects; Barrister; Specialist on the Development of Inventions and on the Nature and Origin of Human Speech. 1, *Devonshire Terrace, W.2.*
- Major John G. Paris, T.D., J.P.** Alderman of City of Liverpool; Chairman, Liverpool Corporation Estate Committee; Member, Liverpool Corporation Finance Committee, and of Liverpool Royal Infirmary Committee. *Leece Street, Liverpool.*
- Harvey F. Plant, M.C.** (*representing the Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind*). Member of Executive Committee, National Library for the Blind, and of Executive Committee, Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind. 9, *Craven Hill, W.2.*
- Captain C. W. M. Plenderleath, R.N., C.B.E.** A Past-President of the West of England Institution for the Blind; Member of Committee of the Devon County Association for the Welfare of the Blind; Vice-Chairman, Western Counties Institution, Starcross (for Mental Defectives); Hon. Secretary, Executive Committee of the Devon Voluntary Association for the Care of Mental Defectives; Vice-Chairman of the National Disasters Relief Committee (Western Area), and Member of the Mansion House Council and Executive Committee of the same. *Kailzie, Teignmouth.*
- P. B. Reckitt, J.P., O.B.E.** President, Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind; Hon. Treasurer, Hull Royal Infirmary; Director, Messrs. Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull. *Swanland Manor, North Ferriby, E. Yorks.*
- \* **Miss Jean Robinson.** Hon. Secretary, League of Nations Union (Byfleet Branch); Member of St. Pancras C.C.H.F., Lancing St. School Care Committee, Council of Social Service, Ext. Sub-Committee of the Girl Guide Association, St. Pancras C.O.S. Committee, Middlesex Association for the Blind, Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind, and Executive Committee, National Library for the Blind; Co-Editor of "The Venture." *Burford, Elmstead Road, West Byfleet, Surrey.*
- Walter S. Talbot, C.I.E., I.C.S.** Hon. Treasurer, Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women; Member of Board of Delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund; Member of Council, Surrey V.A.B. *Glenburst, Esher, Surrey.*
- W. H. Tate, J.P.** (*representing the Northern Counties Association for the Blind*). Member of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, London, Executive Committee of the Northern Counties Association, and Executive Committee of the Royal Institution for the Blind, Bradford; Fellow of the College of Teachers of the Blind. 24, *Hanover Square, Bradford.*
- A. T. M. Topping** (*representing the National Library for the Blind*). Hon. Vice-Treasurer, National Library for the Blind. *Greenways, Haywards Heath, Sussex.*
- \* **Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.** Gordon Highlanders, retired. *Long Meadow, Coring, Oxon.*
- \* **T. E. Tylor, B.C.L., M.A.** Fellow and Tutor in Jurisprudence of Balliol College, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. *Balliol College, Oxford, and 227, Woodstock Road, Oxford.*
- Henry J. Wagg, O.B.E.** Councillor, Paddington Borough Council; Hon. Treasurer, Greater London Fund for the Blind; Member, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, Executive Committee, Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind, Committee of the Central Council for London Blind (London County Council), and Executive Committee, Barclay Home and School for Blind and Partially Blind Girls; Hon. Secretary and Trustee, Barclay Workshops for Blind Women. 11, *Gloucester Square, W.2.*
- J. Mathewson Watson, J.P.** Member of Manchester City Council; Chairman of the Manchester Evening News White Heather Fund, and of the Board of Henshaw's Institution for the Blind; Deputy-Chairman of Manchester Parks Committee, and Chairman of Parks Treats, Manchester Parks Committee; Life Governor of the Royal Infirmary, and of the Jewish Hospital; Governor of St. Bede's College; Member of the Board for St. Joseph's School for Boys, Board of Y.M.C.A., and of the Board of the Manchester Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade; President, Manchester Harriers; Hon. Secretary, Anglo-American Society. 90, *Deansgate, Manchester.*
- \* **Ernest Whitfield, B.Sc., Ph.D.** 8, *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8.*
- J. W. Woodton.** Hon. Financial Secretary, British Empire Cancer Campaign (Yorkshire Council); Deputy-Chairman, Yorkshire Committee; Member of Committees, Leeds Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb. 144, *Olley Road, Far Headingley, Leeds.*



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## PREFATORY NOTE

THIS Report combines an account of the work of the National Institute for the Blind during the year ended March 31st, 1930, with a general description of its activities. As these affect the 50,000 blind people of England and Wales, the Institute's Executive Council hope that the Report will not only help to sustain the interest of the Institute's supporters but will stimulate general interest in all work for the blind throughout the country.

They also hope that the particulars given will be of sufficient interest to induce people with sight to inspect for themselves the Institute's work. Special facilities for inspection are provided on Wednesdays—Visitors Day—at 2.45 and also on Mondays and Fridays at the same time. The blind staff are not at work on Saturday morning.

Many readers of the Report will doubtless wish to show in a most practical manner their sympathy with the Institute's objects. For their convenience certain blue forms are inserted. These are:—

1. A bankers' order form by which annual subscriptions can be paid direct through a bank.
2. A simple subscription or donation form.
3. A covenanted subscription form (see page 7).
4. A form of bequest, and a form of codicil to a Will.

A copy of this Report is being sent free of charge to those who have generously supported the Institute in the past. They will render additional service to the Institute if, when they have finished with the Report, they will pass it on to friends whom they think it will be likely to interest. Further copies can be supplied at 1s. each, post free.

### SOME OUTSTANDING FIGURES.

During the year ended 31st March, 1930, the National Institute expended on various services for the blind the following amounts:—

Salaries and Wages Paid to Blind Employees	...	...	...	£	13,205
Augmentation of Wages of Blind Employees	...	...	...		7,599
Higher Education and Training Fees	...	...	...		1,431
Relief and Other Expenses on Behalf of the Blind	...	...	...		13,023
Braille Publications and Apparatus	...	...	...		22,304
Moon Publications	...	...	...		2,965
Upkeep of Massage School, Blind Babies Homes, Chorley Wood					
College, Homes and Hostels	...	...	...		25,558
Home Industries	...	...	...		25,374

*Records of all contributions may be seen at the Institute's Headquarters or at the Branches.*

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# Report of the Executive Council *of the* National Institute *for the* Blind *for the* Financial Year ended 31st March, 1930

OUR first duty in presenting the Annual Report of the work of the National Institute for the Blind is to express our sincerest thanks to those who have made that work possible. It is not easy to convey in cold print the warmth of our gratitude, but we ask our supporters to believe in the sincerity of our appreciation of the generosity that persists, in spite of lean years and heavy taxation, in providing means for the maintenance and extension of the Institute's constructive work for the blind. We can only hope that after reading this Report they will feel that we have faithfully administered the duties entrusted to us, and that they will consider every phrase or sentence in the following pages which tells of a victory over blindness as an expression of the thanks of the sightless for the help that has never been withheld.

## **The Generosity of Helpers.**

That help has taken many forms during the past year. One anonymous donor sent a Bank Note for £500 with no address to give us a means of thanking him; another, also shy of thanks, sent a Postal Order for 1s., saved from an Old Age Pension. Behind the Bank Note and the Postal Order is the same spirit of self-sacrifice, the same desire to show thankfulness for sight by helping the sightless. Thousands of letters accompanying donations testify even more than the donations themselves to the inexhaustible sympathy which exists in a world of light for those condemned to a world of darkness, and the simple words of encouragement, the hearty expressions of good-will, daily inspire and strengthen our efforts to better the lot of the blind.

## **Personal Service.**

Apart from donations and subscriptions, help has been rendered to the Institute in very many ways by personal service. Every page of this Report illustrates the zeal and loyalty of our voluntary helpers. Much of this service is specified, but within the limits of our Report it is impossible to name every form of service, so generously is it provided, and so multifarious is its nature.

A very valuable form of personal service, which we wish could be extended is the organisation of entertainments, bazaars, etc., to raise funds for the Institute's work and, in areas where Collecting Agreements are in force, for local work. All those who are willing to help in this way should communicate with Headquarters or a local branch office of the Institute—a list of addresses is given on page 3—where they will find every assistance in their self-appointed task.

## **Value of Annual Subscriptions.**

One of the most valuable sources of our income is the annual subscription. The promise of a donation each year or a Bankers' Order for its annual payment is of great assistance to us when mapping out the scope of our work for each forthcoming year. We regret to say that only a few of our supporters have adopted the suggestion we made in our last Report that they should, by filling up a Covenanted Subscription Form, increase their annual subscriptions without extra cost to themselves. If a subscriber undertakes to pay to the Institute a fixed annual sum for a period of 7 years (the undertaking is automatically terminated by

death), the Finance Act permits the Institute to reclaim from the Inland Revenue Authorities the Income Tax already paid by the donor on account of the annual subscription as part of ordinary taxed income.

We earnestly beg regular subscribers to adopt this method of subscription and so enable the Institute, without extra cost to themselves, to benefit by this concession. A Covenant Form (marked 3 on the blue slip inserted in this Report) is provided for signature and return to the Institute. When this is received the Institute will forward a certificate to the subscriber for signature which will enable the Institute to reclaim the Income Tax paid on the amount of the subscription. At the present rate of Tax of 4s. 6d. in the £ the subscription is increased by 22½ per cent.

#### National Council of Social Service.

We also again point out the usefulness to subscribers of the National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square, W.C. 1, which undertakes to distribute subscriptions to any list of Societies selected by the subscriber and to recover Income Tax on the subscriptions given. We venture to hope that present subscribers to the National Council will include the Institute on their list.

#### The Value of Legacies.

Legacies should be regarded as an addition to the ordinary income needed to maintain existing activities. That is to say, an Institution should not depend on the receipt of legacies in budgeting for the year's work, as no one can estimate their number or value. But a legacy is truly a Godsend to the blind, and we are deeply grateful to those

benefactors who have now passed away but who have left behind them a lasting memorial of their humanity and their sympathy with the less fortunate.

We give below the names of those who left legacies to the Institute during the period under review (see also page 50).

Legacies left to the Institute have frequently enabled extensions to be made in our work which normal income could not cover, but our ultimate aim is to devote all legacies to an Endowment Fund which would protect the Institute's work for all time, by rendering it independent of fluctuations in annual collections and subscriptions. As yet, however, continuous financial pressure and the growing needs of the blind have prevented us from setting aside sums of money for such a purpose.

#### Insurance Policies.

A valuable way to help the Institute, and one which probably has not occurred to many people, is to take out an Insurance Policy in favour of the Institute—that is, the Institute would, on the death of the donor, receive the value of the Policy. An advantage to the donor is the reduction of income tax payable by the insurer.

#### An Appeal for Continuous Support.

While thanking the thousands of friends for their help in the past, we beg them to continue their support. The work of the Institute, as they will gather from the following pages, is vital to the well-being of the blind, but so various is its nature, so wide its application, that only an assured income will enable us to continue it.

## BENEFACTORS OF THE BLIND

who left Legacies to the National Institute during the year ended 31st March.

Mrs. Edith Baillie.  
Thomas Barningham, Esq.  
Miss Mary Olivia Beardsall.  
John Bee, Esq.  
Miss Frances Bevington.  
Edmund Bond, Esq.  
Mrs. Anne Brown.  
William Carr, Esq.  
Miss Clarissa Carter.  
G. C. Cattlin, Esq.  
Mrs. Louisa Mary Cleall.  
Frederick Henry Collins, Esq.  
Amos Crompton, Esq.  
Mrs. Minnie Ashley Dancer.  
Miss Margaret Davies.  
Mrs. Haunah Donkin.  
Miss Mary Lucy Eddy.

Mrs. Beatrice Ellen Fisher.  
Miss E. B. Fookes.  
John Hart, Esq.  
Dr. Thomas James Hanan.  
Alfred Hobson, Esq.  
Charlie Howard, Esq.  
Walter Howard, Esq.  
Mrs. Charlotte Hutchinson.  
Miss Louisa Jarman.  
Charles Jones, Esq.  
Miss Constance De Jong.  
Mrs. M. E. Long.  
Mrs. Anne MacFadyne.  
Josiah Newton, Esq.  
Nicholas de Ostff, Esq.  
Percy J. Peacock, Esq.  
Miss Ann Pearson.

Francis William Percival, Esq.  
Mrs. A. H. Pickering.  
H. G. Ribbons, Esq.  
Miss Evelyn Winifred Riley.  
Miss Kate Sharratt.  
Mrs. Eliza Anne Smith.  
Thomas Stephenson, Esq.  
Mrs. Mary Turvey.  
Miss Jane Vear.  
Miss S. E. Vining.  
Miss Alice Warner.  
Miss Julia Wilkinson.  
William Henry Wilson, Esq.  
Miss Emma Maria Witard.  
Mrs. Catherine Wood.

## UNIFICATION AND CO-OPERATION.

### Growth of the Institute.

THE growth of the Institute from a small body, the British & Foreign Blind Association, founded in 1868 for the production of books in Braille, into the National Institute of to-day, with work extending beyond the borders of the British Isles into many parts of the British Empire overseas, is familiar to most of our readers. From 1914, when the present Headquarters were opened by our gracious Patrons their Majesties the King and Queen, until the present time, that growth has been intensive, while the last five years have been remarkable not only for the extension of the Institute's own special activities but for the rapid growth of a wide and increasing spirit of co-operation amongst bodies working for the welfare of the blind in this country.

### The Unification of Collections.

In 1920 the Blind Persons Act made the State responsible for certain duties towards the blind, mainly in connection with elementary education, relief and pensions. This necessitated a complete review of the position of Voluntary Institutions for the Blind. While their direct responsibilities were to some extent relieved, in nearly all cases they were chosen as the Agencies through which the State aid was rendered. Both the Local and National Societies continued their work aided and, to a certain extent, supervised by State Authorities. This intimate connection between the Ministry of Health, Local Authorities and Voluntary Agencies benefited that work, but revealed the growing necessity for a scheme which would reduce the cost of collecting charitable funds and eliminate overlapping.

The Institute was glad of an opportunity to promote co-operation and in 1924 supplemented its successful establishment in 1920 of the Greater London Fund, a central fund for the Metropolitan Societies and Workshops, by adopting a scheme for the Unification of Collections, approved by the Ministry of Health, designed to limit the number of appeals and co-ordinate work for the blind throughout the country.

### Increased Number of Agreements

Last year we reported that Collecting Agreements had been signed with 79 Local Societies. This year the number has been increased to 89. The names of the Societies with which Agree-

ments have been made are given in a list appended to this Report (see page 64). The National Library for the Blind is a party to all these Agreements.

Negotiations are now in progress with several other Societies throughout the country.

### The Year's Allocations and Grants.

The allocations made by the Institute during the year ended 31st March, 1930, under percentage Agreements, to Local Agencies in areas where the Institute collects, amounted to a total of £19,134 18s. 9d., and are shown in detail in a table appended to this Report (see page 65). The fixed and special grants (indicated in the table by an asterisk) made by the Institute, irrespective of Agreements, amounted to a total of £5,422 16s. 9d.

The allocations received by the Institute from Local Agencies in areas where the Local Agencies collect, and from the Greater London Fund, amounted to a total of £15,599 11s. 10d.

The allocations made by the Institute to the National Library for the Blind as a party to all Collecting Agreements amounted to £4,043 3s. 11d.

### Happy Results of Agreements.

The list of Societies with which the Institute has Collecting Agreements reveals the fact that something like three-quarters of England and Wales is now covered by Agreements (see map on next page).

They are working smoothly, and the following quotation from the current Annual Report of the Hastings Voluntary Association for the Blind illustrates their happy results:—

*"An arrangement was entered into two years ago with the National Institute for the Blind by which that great Society ceases to raise money in the Borough, and we, in return, pay it 20 per cent. of all moneys raised by us in a voluntary way. This arrangement has benefited both parties and is really exceedingly fair, as the Institute has not only handed over to us its local revenues, but enables us to use National services for our blind persons which a small Association like ours could not otherwise command. Our relations with the National Institute are of a most happy nature, and we have never yet applied to it in vain for any assistance it is able to render."*

### A Policy Endorsed by Public Opinion.

Public opinion on the matter has been characteristically voiced by His Royal Highness





This Map shows the areas in England & Wales covered by Collecting Agreements. In "worked" areas the Institute collects; in "contributory" areas (including Swindon, Worthing, Eastbourne and Hastings) the Local Agency collects. In the other towns marked in "covered" areas, and in the districts left white, no Agreements are in force.

the Prince of Wales who, speaking a few months back at the Annual Meeting of the Missions to Seamen, said that he realised the wonderful work done by the Missions to Seamen and suggested that all such Societies should join together.

"I wish to-day," he added, "I were talking from the chair at the Annual Meeting of a Society which embraced this and all other Societies with similar aims and aspirations. It would lead to even greater efficiency, to no overlapping, and would be far more economical and satisfactory for a generous public. This is only a suggestion thrown out in the hope that some day such an amalgamation may be brought about."

We share that hope, and trust that these wise words may soon bear fruit in the Blind World by giving such an impetus to the existing efforts for co-operation that in the near future all Societies working for the blind in this country, without exception, will be achieving their objects in complete unison and concord.

In applying and, where necessary, revising our Unifications Policy we have acted on the advice of our Unifications Sub-Committee. As a result of their exhaustive examination of the subject, they have advised us to develop in every conceivable way active co-operation with every individual or body of persons in the country working for the same ultimate object as the Institute. We accept this advice, and we thoroughly endorse their opinion that the real struggle before the Blind World in the next quarter of the century is not whether this or that Agency should collect or manage, but whether the care of the blind is to continue to be based on voluntaryism or to be municipalised or nationalised.

We think that our supporters will join us in believing that the Institute, in conjunction with Workshops and Societies throughout the country, should stand firm for voluntaryism. Individual help and sympathy should not be sacrificed for State help, however humane; and all the incentives of private enterprise should be utilised in the dispersion of the mental darkness that still exists in the Blind World.

#### British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund.

A further illustration of the value of co-operative effort is the successful initiation by various bodies working for the blind of the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund. Our readers will remember that last year we had under consideration a scheme for providing a wireless set for every blind person throughout the country. We submitted our suggestions to the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, St. Dunstan's and the central authorities for the blind in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and they met with unanimous approval. Accordingly, these bodies joined with the Institute in forming a Committee representing all Societies for the Blind in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and also the British Broadcasting Corporation, whose hearty co-operation in the scheme has been largely responsible for its success. The appeal was launched on Christmas Day by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., who, at the microphone, asked listeners to provide

unds sufficient to ensure that all blind people shall enjoy the benefits of wireless. The response was immediate, and to date the fund amounts to £15,500 in cash, while members of the Wireless Trade have promised to provide 1,000 complete valve installations, and one sympathiser, as an engagement gift to his fiancée, has offered to pay for wireless sets for all the blind of Gloucestershire and for their permanent maintenance. Distribution of sets through the Counties Association has begun, and it is hoped to maintain a steady supply until the need is completely satisfied.

The Institute has assisted the Fund by a donation of £1,000 and by providing clerical help and office accommodation for the Fund's staff.

#### International Co-operation.

The co-operative spirit is not confined to this country. It is animating Societies for the Blind in all parts of the world, on the Continent, in the Dominions, in North and South America. There is a general desire to pool knowledge, to exchange ideas, and to extend to the blind in all countries the benefits which may now pertain only to one country. This is an age of International Conferences and Agreements, and the Blind World marches with the age. We relate elsewhere (see page 25) the happy results of the International Conference held last year in Paris on Music Notation. Similar Conferences, embracing all aspects of welfare work for the blind, have been planned for the near future, and preliminary meetings in connection with two such Conferences have already been held at Vienna and Hamburg. The latter heralds an International Conference in New York next Spring, the Organising Committee of which has generously granted a sum of money to assist the attendance of some delegates, especially of blind delegates who need guides. The matters for consideration and discussion fall under four headings: (1) Education; (2) Employment; (3) Printing, Appliances, Libraries and Museums; (4) Prevention, Welfare, Social Service and Pensions. The general outline of the programme is as follows: four days in New York, when short papers will be read and discussed; a nine or ten days' tour to Institutions of outstanding interest within reasonable dis-

tance; two or three days in New York for further discussion in conjunction with American workers for the blind.

#### Value of Conferences.

One example will illustrate the potential value of an International Conference. In this country a form of Braille known as Grade 2 is most generally used; in the United States a form known as Grade 1½ is most popular. Now, it would be a distinct advantage if there were one uniform Braille type in all parts of the world and representations on the matter have been made by Braille experts in America to the National Uniform Braille Type Committee on which the Institute is represented. There are many difficulties in the way, but should uniformity be effected it might lead to international co-operation in the selection of literature to be issued in Braille, and thus increase the circulation and decrease the cost of Braille books.

*The New*  
**BEACON**

A MAGAZINE  
 DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS  
 OF THE BLIND

Vol. XIV—No. 163 JULY 15th, 1930 Price 3d  
Post of an Island Paper Order March 15, 1930, at the Post Office at Dublin, under the Act of March 3, 1852 (No. 347 P.D. and S.)

**HELPING THE BLIND.**  
*By W. M. STONE*  
*Superintendent and Headmaster, The Royal Blind Asylum and School, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh*

**I**N the leading article of the first number of *The New Beacon* there was an expression that so pleased me that I almost borrowed it for the title of this brief and non-contentious article. It was "amiable sentimentalism." I could not get the words out of my mind for days and found myself muttering them on many occasions. But perhaps the title I have chosen will do well enough.

There has been a tremendous lot of helping the blind since Valentin Haüy began it more than a hundred years of it, and one wants to know what has been the result of it all. Amiable sentimentalism has played a very large part in the past and perhaps has been necessary at all, unfortunately, plays a large part when it is no longer necessary and is even dangerous. I do not want to give offence and so I will not particularise, but some recent appeals seem to me to be pure amiable sentimentalism and I lament them. They do not seem to me to be helping at all to a solution of the real problems with which we are confronted, but are a hindrance because they are directing attention to wrong issues. What is the problem we are trying to solve—those of us who are in the service of the blind? It is not a matter of wireless, not is it a matter of literature, it is simply how can we secure their independence and free living.

Work for the blind is of three kinds. First, there is the care and education of the young secondly, there is employment, and thirdly, the welfare of the aged and the unemployable. Of these the first and last present no problem. Children at a tender age, whether blind or seeing, must be cared for. There is ample provision for that. The education of those of School age presents no problem in itself. We now know that blind children can be educated quite as readily and to the same extent as seeing children. There is no problem associated with higher education or industrial training, that is, no inherent problem. The care and welfare of the aged and the unemployable no longer is a problem. Provision is made for them and though it may not always be adequate the machinery for making it adequate exists and eventually will function. The real problem lies in the employment of the capable. "What am I to do when I leave School?" ask my clever children. "What am I to do now that I have lost my sight?" asked a young University student of me the other day. "What can I do to earn my own living?" was the question put by a young bank clerk. "The Doctors tell me that I shall lose my sight. I can carry on for a

"The New Beacon" in its Revised Form.

## PROPAGANDA.

WE have long recognised the importance of propaganda in the promotion of co-operation. Each Society for the Blind should be intimately acquainted with the nature and extent of the work of all other Societies, and the general public should be informed of the needs of the blind and of what is being done to relieve them.

### Three Interesting Developments.

The year under review has seen three interesting developments of our propaganda work. The first is the issue of the Institute's monthly ink-print publication, *The Beacon*, in a new form with wider objects; the second is the re-organisation of our Information Bureau; the third is the extension of general propaganda work through newspapers and other periodicals circulating throughout the British Empire.

#### "The New Beacon."

*The Beacon* as *The New Beacon* has followed the trend of progress in the Blind World. It has constituted itself an organ for all connected with, or interested in, the welfare of the blind. Contributors to its pages need not be supporters of the Institute's policy; reasoned criticism is always valuable, and expressions of all opinions are invited. The journal provides a chronicle of important events at home and abroad; it acts as a means of communication between the blind and those with sight; and although its main subject is the blind of the British Empire it fosters cordial and useful international relationships. We hope that all readers of this Report will become subscribers to *The New Beacon*. The annual subscription is 3s. post free, a charge which covers the cost of production only, and a specimen copy will be sent on application.

#### Information Bureau.

Since the Institute was opened it has made a point of collecting and arranging items of information relative to the blind in all parts of the world. For some years pressure of work in other directions has not permitted us to make this Information Bureau so useful as it might have been. This year, however, it has been entirely re-organised, and the growing amount of material on the blind emanating from all countries in all languages has called for the installation of up-to-date filing systems and the services of experienced translators. The Information Bureau is open to

everyone engaged or interested in work for the blind; foreign investigators have found it especially useful.

Queries from correspondents in all parts of the world, some dealing with minute details, others with broad matters of national policy or the condition of the blind in different countries, have been dealt with by the Bureau during the past year. When requested, replies have been given in foreign languages or in Braille.

#### Press Publicity.

During the year we have established an expert Publicity Service to provide newspapers and periodicals throughout the world with a regular supply of items of news value and interest relative to the blind. There is still much ignorance as to what the blind can and hope to accomplish. The tradition of the blind beggar and his dog is still alive; the idea that all blind people who do not beg make very inferior baskets is by no means dead. Yet these false notions are the greatest enemies to the progress of the blind, and a vigorous and sustained publicity campaign is the only way to kill them. The Editors of newspapers and journals have shown their opinion of the news value of correct information concerning the blind by giving most generous space to the details we have sent them since the initiation of the campaign, and we tender them our deepest thanks for this assistance, so readily and untiringly given.

#### Chaplains Department.

Valuable propaganda has resulted from the activities of our Chaplains Department which, under the capable direction of our Honorary Chief Chaplain, the Rev. Canon C. E. Bolam, arranged throughout the country special Services conducted by blind Chaplains, or Services at which blind Chaplains have preached. Collections were taken at these Services in aid of the Institute's work.

#### Honorary Adviser on Propaganda.

In connection with our propaganda work, we wish to record our indebtedness to the Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., the Institute's Honorary Adviser on Propaganda, whose wide experience of publicity and advertising has served us in many ways.



## EMBOSSSED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

ONE of the most important branches of the Institute's work is the publication of books, music, magazines and newspapers in embossed types which can be read by the fingers of the blind. There are two such types now in general use, the Braille type invented by Louis Braille in 1829, and the Moon type invented by Dr. Moon in 1847. Braille type is far and away the most important; although last year was only the first Centenary of its invention, to-day it is used by the blind throughout the world. The National Institute is the world's largest publishing house for the blind and is the only publisher of books in Moon type. Over 4,000,000 embossed publications have been issued by the Institute.

Most of our readers probably know what Braille type looks like and how Braille books are prepared. But for those who are unacquainted with Braille and Braille production we give a brief description.

### Braille Type.

The Braille alphabet consists of different combinations of from one to six dots arranged like the dots of a domino. The alphabet, however, by no means exhausts such combinations, so other arrangements signify punctuation marks and contractions somewhat similar to those used in shorthand, for example, *th*, *ing*, and so on.

A few comparisons will indicate the difference between the space requirements of Braille type and those of ordinary type. The average size of a letter in ordinary type is 2 or 3 millimetres; that of the Braille letter is 7 or 8 millimetres. A newspaper containing a hundred and forty thousand words weighs 5 ozs.; the *Braille Mail*, containing under five thousand words, weighs 5½ ozs. Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby," in inkprint, can go comfortably into a slender pocket volume weighing about 8 ozs.; in Braille it fills 12 volumes, each measuring 10¾ ins. by 13½ ins., and weighs 45 lbs.

### How Braille Books are Produced.

In the early days, the dots of the Braille characters were embossed on paper by hand—dot by

dot, with a steel pointer—and only one short-lived copy was the result. Nowadays, the dots are embossed on metal sheets by machines operated by the blind, and any number of copies can be printed from the plates, which are, themselves, practically indestructible.

In the case of books, Braille publication begins in the Editorial Department, which obtains copies of all works passed for publication in Braille by the Institute's Publications Sub-Committee. These works are by no means "edited"—the Braille transcription strictly follows the inkprint copy—but the size and format of the Braille edition must be decided, any references to illustrations must be slightly modified, and the best methods of reproducing tables, notes, indexes, and other addenda must be selected. When these points have been settled the book is passed to the Stereotyping Department where it is "dictated" by a reader with sight to a blind stereotyper, who operates the machine which stamps the Braille characters on a double metal plate. A proof on paper is taken from the plate and read by a blind proof-reader who indicates any necessary corrections. These are made on the plate by hand.

The plate is now ready for the Printing Department, where it is placed on a printing press. A sheet of paper is inserted between the folds of the metal plate and receives the impression of the dots. The embossed pages are then folded, collated, sewn and bound, extreme care being



Collating and Stitching Braille Publications.



Starting of the Rotary Press by the Lord Mayor.

taken to ensure that the embossed characters are not crushed. In the case of bound volumes, part of the work is undertaken by blind employees. While the books are in the Binding Department the name of the volume in Braille is attached to the side of each book. All books are stored till ordered in four basement floors beneath the Institute and occupy four miles of shelving.

Braille periodicals with extensive circulations are now printed in a slightly different way, on the new Rotary Press.

#### The New Rotary Press.

March 17th, 1930, when the first Rotary Press in England capable of printing Braille was officially started, inaugurated a new era in the history of the Braille periodical press.

The Braille Rotary Press occupies only 50 cubic feet of space, but it can print 16,000 pages per hour, whereas the other presses used at the Institute although larger in size have a maximum output of only 3,200 pages per hour. It has, therefore, speeded up production and is giving a quicker and better service of newspapers and magazines.

The method of printing is as follows: The folded metal plate on which the Braille characters have been embossed is cut at the hinge, making two plates, containing matter to cover two pages. These are folded round one of the cylinders of the

press, while the other cylinder is treated similarly. It follows that the paper passing between the cylinders is imprinted on both sides simultaneously, the dots on the one side falling between the horizontal and perpendicular lines of dots on the other side. The Braille Rotary Press is the only Rotary Press in the world that can print simultaneously on both sides of a sheet of paper.

The Press was officially started on the 17th March by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of London, who said that the occasion was particularly gratifying to him on account of his life-long asso-



Paper being fed between the Cylinders of the Rotary Press.

ciation with print. He was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, and amongst those present were the Mayor of St. Marylebone; Mr. John Ford, the veteran Braille expert, who retired some time ago after 50 years service with the Institute; and many representatives of the Printing Industry.

#### The Year's Braille Production.

The number of Braille books and periodicals published during the year was as follows:—

Bound Volumes, General Literature	..	17,257
Pamphlets	.. .. .	11,796
Magazines	.. .. .	189,700
Newspapers	.. .. .	349,210
Literature plates stereotyped (books, magazines and newspapers)	.. .. .	21,746



The total Braille production of literature is slightly lower than that of last year. This is mainly due to a certain amount of congestion in the Printing and Binding Departments, but the work of the Printing Department will be greatly facilitated by the Rotary Press. The printing of periodicals in large editions will no longer as heretofore hold up the printing of books in small editions, and we hope that the accumulation of books awaiting binding will also be eased in the near future.

#### Varied Character of Books Published.

The additions to our Catalogue during the year under review have been very varied. Some idea of the range of works published can be gathered from the following titles :—



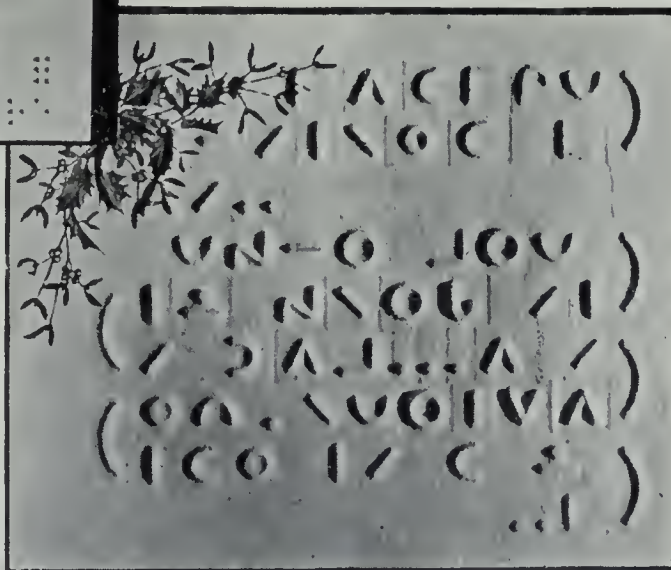
A Christmas Card with the Greetings in Braille Type.

A Book of English Prose  
 Fools and Philosophers (A Comic Anthology).  
 Journey's End (Sheriff).  
 History of Russia (Mirsky).  
 Liviana (Purdie).  
 Outspoken Essays (Inge).  
 Captain Blood (Sabatini).  
 Dream Days (Grahame).  
 The Green Archer (Wallace).  
 Handy Andy (Lover).  
 The Monastery (Scott).  
 Mystery of the Yellow Room (Leroux).  
 Queen's Quair (Hewlett).  
 Great Short Stories of the World.  
 Tom Fool (Jesse).  
 Poems by Rupert Brooke.  
 The Epic of Mount Everest (Younghusband).  
 Our Bible in the Making (Paterson Smythe).  
 Actions and Reactions (Kipling).  
 Adam Bede (Eliot).

Books now passing through the press but not yet completed include works by Chaucer, Dryden, George Meredith, Joseph Addison, Cellini, Aeschylus, Stevenson, Warwick Deeping, Rose Macaulay, Thornton Wilder, Hugh Walpole, Stacy Aumonier, Mary Webb, Quiller-Couch, Lytton Strachey, Mary Johnstone, Masefield, Hardy, E. M. Forster, Gissing, Brett Young, A. A. Milne, Compton Mackenzie, J. B. Priestley, Jack London, Van Dine, Jeffery Farnol, Tressider Sheppard, G. M. Trevelyan, Middleton Murry and Robert Lynd.

There are also several additions to the many works in foreign and classic languages, which are included in our Catalogues.

These brief lists, we think, afford ample proof that our Publications Sub-Committee, when selecting books for publication in Braille, have borne in mind that the tastes of the blind reading public are as wide as those of the general reading public. Only representative works can be issued in Braille editions, but the Committee's policy is to select works representing every type of literature. Not only English literature but the world's literature must be considered, not only classics but "thrillers" and books of the hour, light fiction, political and topical controversy. In this admittedly difficult task the Committee has the advice of the many distinguished literary men forming our Literature Consultative Committee (see page 2), while its members include representatives of the National



On this Card the Greetings are in Moon Type. The lines are read from left to right and right to left alternatively.



Library for the Blind and the Blind Education Department of the London County Council.

#### Generosity of Authors and Publishers.

Authors, publishers and other owners of copyright both at home and abroad have, without exception, granted us permission to issue the Braille editions of their works free of all copyright fees. Several authors and publishers have extended their kindness even so far as to grant us permission to reproduce in Braille any works they have written or published, or may write or publish in the future.

Many authors have expressed their general interest in our work, and during the year we have received most encouraging letters from, amongst others, Mr. Arnold Bennett, Col. John Buchan, M.P., Mr. Eden Philpotts, the Baroness Orczy, Mr. R. C. Sherriff, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, Capt. P. C. Wren, the Ven. J. Paterson Smyth, Mr. St. John Ervine, Mr. De Vere Stacpoole, Mr. John Masefield, Sir Philip Gibbs and Mr. G. M. Trevelyan.

#### Some Interesting Braille Publications.

Apart from general works, several Braille publications of the year deserve special mention.

The issue of a Braille edition of the Prayer Book with the Additions proposed in 1928 was begun with the publication of Occasional Prayers and Thanksgivings.

"Flags of all Nations" is an exceedingly interesting publication. It consists of diagrams showing flags of the nations of the world, with brief descriptions of their origin, history and signification. The difficulty of conveying ideas of colour to the blind is great. In this case the relative density of the primary colours is shown by surfaces of corresponding density. For example, taking white as a smooth surface, yellow, green, red, blue and, finally, black are represented by increasing roughnesses of surface. This is managed by embossing different series and types of dots.

The Book of Flags is the latest addition to our series of "illustrated" books for the blind which include Atlases, text-books on geometry and mathematics, geographies, and actual "pic-

ture" books, showing famous monuments, animals in action, flight and other subjects.

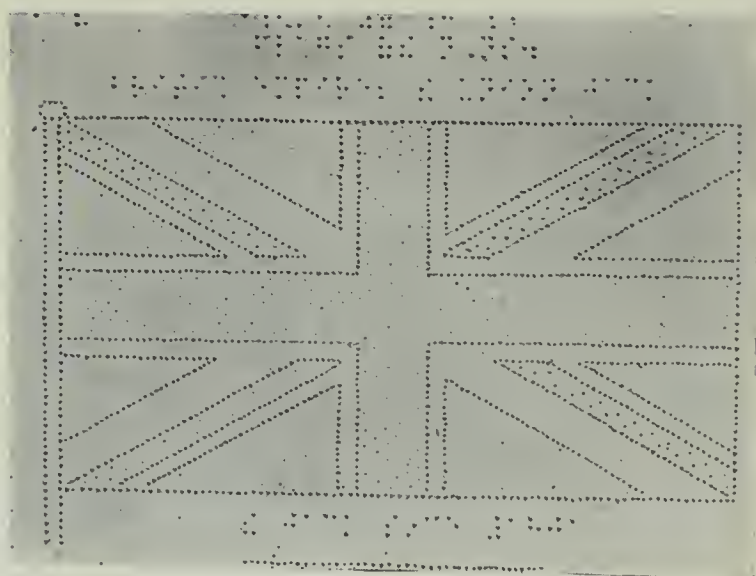
These methods of illustrating require much inventive genius and technical skill, and the preparation of the plates occupies a great deal of time. "Human Geography," for example, a book with hundreds of diagrams, is now nearing completion, but the preparation of the plates has taken nearly four years.

During the year we produced for the National Library for the Blind 400 copies of the Supplementary Catalogue of books available in the Library, the work filling two large volumes.

Another interesting work nearly ready is a résumé of the Report on the Welfare of the Blind throughout the World issued last year by the League of Nations. The compilation of the résumé was a difficult task but it was excellently and voluntarily done by Mr. and Mrs. H. Cary, Jr., two Americans engaged in research work at Cambridge University who have shown great interest in work for the blind in this country.

There has been a growing demand in recent years for Braille editions of books in the Welsh language. We have accordingly started work on a volume of Short Stories in Welsh and hope to follow this by a Braille edition of the famous Welsh novel "Rhys Lewis."

Two new Instruction Books for beginners in Braille were published during the year—"Training the Fingers to Feel Braille" and "Braille Reading Simplified," both by Miss Ainsworth.



The Union Jack from the Embossed "Book of Flags."

They are in loose-leaf form with complete letterpress transcriptions and satisfy a long-felt need. Several hundreds of these books have been sold and the demand has frequently exceeded the supply. Two other instruction books, which have been passed for early publication in Braille, are a Guide to Script Writing which will enable the blind to acquire the ability of writing in ordinary script, and an Illustrated Guide to the Deaf-Blind Manual Alphabet, compiled by Mr. Edward Evans, Headmaster and Superintendent of the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children, Gorleston-on-Sea.



A Blind Reader enjoying "Punch" in Braille.

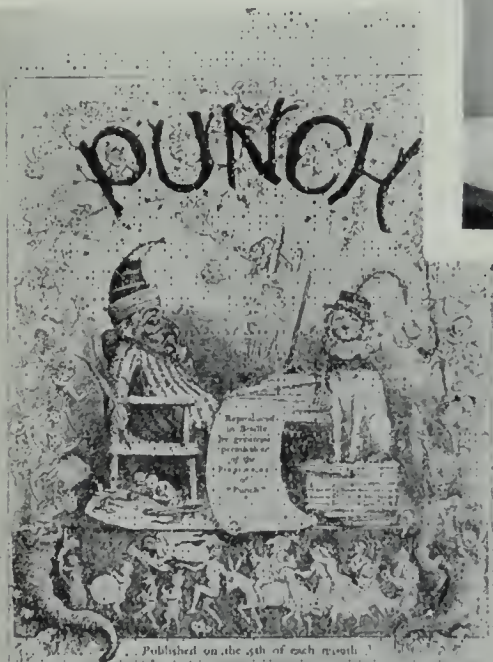
periodicals from time to time, the number of separate periodicals published by the Institute is 18. Of these 11 are edited in the Institute's Editorial Department. The remainder are edited outside, the Institute only being responsible for their printing and despatch.

Since our last Report two periodicals of exceptional interest have been added to our list. These are a Braille monthly edition of *Punch*, and *The Venture*, a monthly magazine for blind boy scouts and girl guides.

#### "Punch" in Braille.

The idea of a Braille edition of *Punch* arose last year when a correspondent abroad suggested to the Proprietors of *Punch* that an embossed edition of the paper would be a great boon to the blind. Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew & Co., Ltd., at once got into touch with us and we warmly accepted their generous permission to issue a Braille edition of perhaps the most famous periodical in the English language.

The Editorial Note to the first number pointed out that "the present Braille edition will add to the readers of *Punch* a section of the community which the founders and the many famous Editors of the paper never conceived they could reach. It says much for progress in the Blind World that such a totally unforeseen event is to-day an



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND  
Cover of the Braille Edition of "Punch."

The production of the Bible in Arabic for the British & Foreign Bible Society is nearing completion. Portions already available have had to be reprinted several times to meet the demand.

#### Embossed Magazines and Newspapers.

There is no section of our Publications Department which has grown more rapidly than that devoted to the preparation and issue of embossed magazines and newspapers. Apart from many supplements which are included in various

accomplished fact." It does so, indeed, and *Punch* in Braille has received an enthusiastic welcome throughout this country and in many parts of the British Empire and the United States.

The Braille edition consists of selections from each weekly issue—each article, or story, or piece of verse being given in entirety—and descriptions in words of selected cartoons and pictures. These descriptions endeavour to interpret both the intent and the atmosphere of the pictures, and they are far from easy to write. We are happy to say, however, that whatever labour is exerted in composing them, it is amply repaid by the many appreciations from blind readers who say they can now actually "see" the illustrations.

Perhaps our readers will enjoy one or two examples. The descriptions in each case precede the words beneath the picture:—

(*A man at his desk half leaning over his telephone. His hair is ruffled, his expression desperately weary. One hand holds the receiver to his ear, the other clutches the back of the chair behind him.*)

DISTRACTED TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBER (after several wrong numbers): "Hallo! Hallo! Hallo! Who am I?"

(*While Mother pours out the tea in the back ground, an angelic little boy, perched on the knee of an elderly gentleman whose frown, spectacles, jutting moustache and nestled chin are equally pompous and severe, has traced with his finger an imaginary line from the gentleman's face right over the gentleman's dome-like bald head to where, almost into the neck, the gentleman's scanty hair begins.*)

SMALL BOY (having his first close-up of a bald man): "I say, what a long face you've got! It seems to go on and on and on!"

(*Along a country road rolls a massive steam roller, belching out its purpose. Just in front of its ruthless path and beside the wreck of a bicycle, sprawls a spidery little cyclist, with features and hair alive to the agony of being flattened.*)

CYCLIST (who has skidded in front of roller): "That reminds me. I was to have brought home flour for the pancakes."

#### SPRING IN THE DENTAL CHAIR.

(*Holding his patient by the hair, the smiling and debonaire dentist, with Spring in his soul, jerks and tosses out tooth after tooth. Agonised, the poor wretch writhes beneath his grip, and wildly kicking aloft upsets all the dental paraphernalia, so that bottles and phials and saucers and wads join gaily in the joyous flight of the tossed-away teeth.*)

DENTIST: "She loves me—she loves me not—she loves me—"

We believe our readers will agree that the descriptions give point to the jests, and in some degree compensate for the loss of the inimitable pictures.

#### "The Venture" for Scouts and Guides.

The other new Braille magazine is *The Venture*, for blind Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. It may astonish many of our readers to learn of the existence of blind Scouts and Guides, but there are many troops and companies throughout the country, and they are continually increasing in number. The time was ripe, therefore, for a magazine specially for them, and we readily agreed to share the cost of production with the Scouts' and Guides' Associations. We are responsible for the publication alone, the magazine being edited, on the Guides' side, by Miss Jean Robinson, a blind Guider who is a member of our Council, and on the Scouts' side, by Mr. W. J. Merridan, Scout Master of the 28th, Croydon (Royal Normal College for the Blind) Troop. The magazine has been successfully launched, and its sale abroad is being pushed so that it



# THE VENTURE

A Monthly Braille Magazine  
For Scouts and Guides

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Honorary Editors:—  
Scouts—Mr. W. J. Merridan  
Guides—Miss Jean Robinson

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Published under the auspices of

**THE BOY SCOUTS**  
and  
**GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATIONS**

and of the

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE  
FOR THE BLIND**

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE  
**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND**  
Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1908  
**GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1**  
(Telephone: 1012, 1013)  
**PRICE 1<sup>0</sup> POST FREE.**  
Postage paid: inland and abroad, 10 pence per annum, post free




The new Braille Magazine for Blind Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.



may serve as a link between the Blind Scouts and Guides movements in all countries.

#### Popular and Literary Competitions.

Our other Braille newspapers and magazines continue to flourish, most of them showing a steady increase in the number of subscribers. The inclusion of one or two leaders from the daily papers is now a regular feature of the *Braille Mail*; the increased use of wireless by the blind is greatly adding to the usefulness of the *Braille Radio Times*; competitions in *Progress*, the "family" monthly, retain their popularity, these being generally on the lighter side, ranging from last lines to limericks to cross-word puzzles.

Through the medium of our magazines, especially the *Literary Journal*, we have decided to launch a Literary Competition, offering prizes for the best lyrics, essays and book reviews,

with a view to encouraging literary talent amongst the blind. The Competition will be open to blind people all over the Empire, and it is hoped that the Editor of a leading literary paper will act as judge.

#### Periodicals Published by the Institute.

Below we give a complete list of the periodicals published by the Institute. Only one magazine has been discontinued since last year, namely, *Santa Lucia*, owing to the death of Miss E. H. Hodgkin, one of the ladies who edited it (see page 45). The magazine was very popular, and we received many expressions of regret at its termination. Its readers felt that they had not only lost a favourite periodical but, in its Editors, true friends who had devoted much time and labour to meeting the literary needs of the blind.

TITLE.	DATE OF PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS.
<b>1. BRAILLE.</b>		
<i>(a) Edited and published by the Institute.</i>		
Braille Mail	Friday	The week's news arranged in sections,—home, foreign, sports, etc.,—and selected "leaders."
Braille Radio Times	Friday	Résumé of all programmes broadcast from B.B.C. stations, with technical and general supplements.
Progress	Monthly, 1st	Popular magazine, general articles, fiction, matters of the moment, prize competitions, correspondence, chess, home supplement.
Literary Journal	Monthly, 10th	Literary, scientific, artistic and political review.
Braille Musical Magazine	Monthly, 20th	Deals with all matters of interest to blind musicians and tuners.
School Magazine	Monthly, 15th	Reading matter for schools. Instructive and amusing. Competitions. Supplement "Comrades" in Grade I Braille.
Massage Journal	Monthly, 10th	Devoted to professional interests of qualified masseurs and masseuses.
Punch	Monthly, 5th	Selections from each weekly issue of "Punch," descriptions of cartoons and pictures.
Channels of Blessing	Bi-monthly from Feb.	Devotional magazine. Supplement for Sunday School Teachers.
<i>(b) Published by the Institute for Customers.</i>		
Weekly Summary	Wednesday	Short summary of the world's news.
Braille Packet	Monthly, 12th	General articles, chiefly political.
The Light Bringer	Quarterly from March	Theosophical magazine.
The Seeker	Quarterly from January	Christian Mysticism and Comparative Religion.
The Tribune	Monthly, 25th	General and Official Organ of the National Union of the Professional and Industrial Blind.
The Venture	Monthly, 15th	Notes and articles of interest to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.
<b>2. MOON.</b>		
<i>(a) Edited and Published by the Institute.</i>		
Moon Newspaper	Wednesday	A résumé of the world's news under Countries, with American Supplement. News of the Blind World.
Moon Magazine	Monthly, 1st	Short articles, light fiction, humour.
<i>(b) Published by the Institute for Customers.</i>		
The Lutheran Herald	1 Quarterly	Lutheran devotional magazine.
<b>3. INKPRINT.</b>		
<i>Edited and Published by the Institute.</i>		
The New Beacon	1 Monthly, 15th	Deals with all subjects relative to the welfare of the blind.

#### Appreciations from Magazine Readers.

A feature of all our magazines is the personal interest taken in their contents by readers. The Correspondence and Question Box sections of *Progress* are extremely popular, and the Editorial Department is constantly bombarded by queries on innumerable subjects and by criticisms illustrating innumerable canons of taste. These are always welcome, and every effort is made to supply the information desired—even on the most abstruse matters—and to provide editorial features which will be appreciated by the majority of readers.

That the magazines are appreciated is proved by many letters received during the past year. We give below extracts from a few of these.

*"I am writing to say how much the publication of a Braille edition of 'Punch' is appreciated by the sightless folk who are now able to read much of its contents."*

*"I should like to express my appreciation of the quality of the Braille edition of 'Punch.' The word pictures given are remarkably fine. The descriptions are wonderful."*

*"I can assure you that I and my mate have been very much pleased with 'Punch.' The picture of the buntsmen and the dogs and horses falling into the ditch is very amusing."*



A Blind Wireless Listener. The Braille Radio Times enables her to follow the Programmes.

*"It was indeed a pleasant surprise to find a revised list of stations enclosed with last week's 'Radio Times.' The public and those working on our behalf so readily respond to our needs that I sometimes feel we are in danger of accepting their kindness as a matter of course."*

*"'Punch' sure is a great publication! The description of the pictures and cartoons is as good as seeing them."*

*"I should like to say how I appreciate having the 'Braille Radio Times' and also the abbreviations that have been so helpful."*

*"I feel I would like to offer you congratulations on the steady improvement of the 'Braille Radio Times' since it was first produced. We often discuss your work here and everyone I have spoken to on the subject joins with me in expressing our appreciation of your efforts."*

*"The 'Braille Radio Times' is a great boon to hundreds of blind radio enthusiasts."*

*"I should like to say a very cordial 'Thank you' for your opening article in the Christmas number of 'Progress' and to tell you that it has revived the Christmas halo for me and given me back some of that old time romantic glamour. I had a very keen yearning for more."*

*"I very much enjoyed the story in 'Progress' this month and don't know when I laughed so much."*

*"I appreciate 'Progress' and don't think it could be improved."*

*"This little note is to express my admiration of the magazines and books issued by the Institute."*

*"I should like to say how very, very deeply I appreciate 'Progress' and how eagerly I read every page of our beloved magazine."*

*"The story you have favoured us with as a supplement to the 'Braille Mail' is yet another proof of your great effort to provide everything that is possible in the way of reading. Our 'Mail' is getting quite a huge affair."*

#### Moon Type.

The characters of Moon type are simple variations of ordinary Roman letters. In the Moon alphabet 8 Roman letters are unaltered, 13 have parts of the outline omitted, 5 are new

but simple forms, while there is a special sign for "and." As they occupy more space than the Braille characters and can only be printed on one side of a sheet of paper, Moon editions of books are much more bulky than Braille editions. Their value lies in the fact that Moon is easily learnt by those who lose their sight in old age and find difficulty in learning the more complicated Braille system. The hard life of a manual worker hardens the fingers and old age often detracts from the sensitiveness of touch ; Moon books and periodicals are, therefore, a boon to the aged blind.

#### How Moon Books are Produced.

Formerly all Moon books were printed from stereotyped plates as Braille books are to-day, but the method of preparing the plates was very different. There being no Moon stereotyping machine, the plates had to be cast by hand—a costly and somewhat cumbersome process. It has now been discontinued for some years, but at our Moon Works in Brighton we stock 100,000 stereotyped plates, weighing over 100 tons. The plates of "David Copperfield," for example, number 2,077, weighing 2 tons and making 23 volumes, each volume measuring 14 ins. by 11 ins. 2½ ins., and one copy of the complete work weighing about 80 lb. The Moon Bible is in 58 volumes which, placed in a row, occupy a space of 4 yards in length. The modern novel usually occupies from 6 to 8 volumes. Single copies of all works in our Moon Catalogue are embossed from the stereotyped plates to order, but practically all new works in Moon are printed in quantities strictly limited to meet the current demand by a new process which saves 25 per cent. in the cost of production. The only drawback to this process is that the type is distributed when the required number of copies have been printed, so that no reprints can be supplied.

In this process the books are printed from movable metal type cast in brass. The complete fount of type was purchased at a cost of £500. A page of this type can be set in half-an-hour. The forme receives two proof-readings and the required numbers of copies are printed on a platen press and then dried. The sheets are then



Reading a Book in Moon, a Type easily learnt by the elderly Blind.

collated, sewn and bound in a light but durable binding. Blind workers are able to "set" Moon type from Braille "copy" and are also employed in distributing the type from the formes when the copies have been printed.

#### The Year's Moon Production.

The number of Moon publications produced during the year was as follows:—

Bound volumes, General Literature	..	..	6,602
Pamphlets, Alphabets, etc.	..	..	18,520
Magazines	..	..	4,475
Newspapers and Supplements	..	..	31,125
Pages of type set	..	..	8,817

The output of the previous years has been maintained. Under our Limited Edition scheme, customers are supplied with a list of books selected for publication in Moon by our Publications Committee, and are asked to order in advance. Thus we are able to limit the number of copies printed of each book by the number of orders received. This policy is receiving the steady support of all the Libraries for the Blind at home, in the Colonies, and in all countries where English is spoken, but we appeal to



them to increase their orders as we do not believe that at present they supply the demands of the many thousands of Moon readers throughout the world. By so doing, they will assist us to reduce still further the cost of production and enable us to make further concessions in prices.

The 8th and 9th Series included the following books :—

Elizabeth and Her German Garden (Russell).  
The Gaunt Stranger (Wallace).  
Love, the Master Key (Swan).  
A Cathedral Courtship (Wiggin).  
His Second Venture (Reynolds).  
The Mysterious Rider (Grey).  
The Holiday (Lenanton).  
Bindle (Jenkins).  
The Trumpet Major (Hardy).  
Daddy-Long-Legs (Webster).  
The Watchers (Mason).  
The Ship of Coral (Stacpoole).  
Peter's Mother (De la Pasture).  
Through the Postern Gate (Barclay).  
Anne of Avonlea (Montgomery).  
The Right Stuff (Hay).  
The Thirty-nine Steps (Buchan).  
Simon the Jester (Locke).

The Moon catalogue contains a large variety of works of biography, devotion, essays, fiction, history, etc.

The circulations of the *Moon Magazine* and the *Moon Newspaper* remain steady. The monthly issue of chapters from Dr. Miller's "Making the Most of Life" is nearing completion and it is hoped to begin "Things to Live For" during the year; this periodical publication is greatly appreciated by readers. It is hoped to issue shortly some more wide-line readings for beginners and also some volumes of short stories.

## STUDENTS LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPT BRAILLE BOOKS

THE Institute's Students Library is unique. It is a library of Braille books required by students for their studies, and the great majority of the books have been produced specially to meet individual requirements. A blind law student may require for several months a copy of Gibson's "Conveyancing," or a blind theological student may need Buchanan Gray's "Introduction to the Old Testament." Whatever the book may be, immediately on receipt of the request the work is put in hand, and when the Braille volumes are completed they are lent gratis to the student, who retains them for just as long as he needs them but returns them when finished with for the use of other students. In this way our Students Library has been formed.

### Dissemination of Braille and Moon Books.

Owing to the heavy cost of producing Braille and Moon books the selling price, even if fixed at cost price only, would practically prohibit their general sale. We therefore allow to all blind residents and Libraries for the Blind throughout the British Empire a discount of two-thirds of the cost price of all embossed books published by the Institute. That is, if it costs us 6s. to produce a Braille volume we sell it to the blind for 2s. We charge the blind in foreign countries cost price only.

Catalogues in inkprint of all Braille and Moon publications are available, and Supplementary Catalogues of new Braille and Moon books and Braille Music are issued once a quarter. The Braille Books Catalogue is now being revised. Besides being a price list of books, it is a valuable literary guide to the blind reader as brief descriptions of books are appended to the titles. As soon as the revised edition is completed a Braille edition will be put in hand and will probably occupy 2 large volumes. An embossed edition of the Moon Catalogue has already been issued and there is a loose-leaf embossed Catalogue of Braille Music.

A further guide to the blind reader is the Announcements Supplement in Braille which is given away every month with all our Braille periodicals. This contains details of new books and music, new appliances and games, and additions to the National Library for the Blind and to our own Students and Massage Libraries (see below and page 41).

### Its Educational Value.

We need not expatiate on the value of this work to blind students of all kinds. That it is an important factor in the higher education of the blind and keeps blind people already engaged in the legal, teaching and other professions in touch with the latest developments, is proved by the hundreds of appreciative letters we have received from successful students who have obtained high scholastic degrees and from men and women in the various professions.

### The Voluntary Workers.

But all this ever-increasing volume of thanks

must be passed on to a small band of voluntary workers—men and women who have given up hours of time to the study of Braille, who have acquired proficiency in Braille writing, and now devote weeks and months of labour each year to the transliteration into Braille by hand of every conceivable type of text-book or other work in all branches of knowledge. No praise is too high for these volunteers.

#### How Braille MS. Copies are Made.

A manuscript Braille copy of a book is made on a Braille writing machine operated by the hands. There are 6 keys, corresponding to the 6 dots of Braille, and a spacer, travelling along a guide which is moved down the paper and board across which it operates after the completion of each line. A small bell gives warning when the end of a line is being reached. The machine can write Braille on both sides of the paper.

With these machines our voluntary writers, who have obtained our certificates of proficiency in Braille, prepare in their own homes the Braille copies of the works required. The labour involved can only be understood by those who know Braille. The average number of volumes transcribed by one volunteer during one year is 12, but we have many volunteers who transcribe between 15 and 20 volumes annually. In nearly all cases the volunteers defray the cost of paper for the books and, often, of the binding of the books at 3s. 6d. per volume. When the Braille transcription has been completed, the sheets are sent to our Manuscript Department, where they are proof-read by the blind, assisted by voluntary readers.

The books when bound are despatched to students post free, and an addressed label is enclosed for return. This is a service of real value, as some blind students have as many as 200 volumes on loan at a time.

#### The Year's Production of MS. Volumes.

The number of volumes produced last year amounts to 772, a considerable increase on the previous year's production. These books, valued at £1,600, include such works as:—

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.  
Legacy of the Ancient World (De Burgh).  
Anthropology (Kroeber).  
History of Labour (Stone).  
Napoleon (Ludwig).  
Morals in Evolution (Hobhouse).  
Political Thought in England (Laski).  
Pagan Christs (Robertson).  
Book of the Twelve Prophets (Smith).  
Jurisprudence (Salmond).



A Blind Student selecting a Braille Volume from the Students Library.

The Young Delinquent (Burt).  
Law of Torts (Underhill).  
Short School Geometry (Hall and Stevens).  
Travels of Sir John Mandeville.  
French Commercial Correspondence (Thémoine and Landrieu).  
Livy Book II.  
Poems of Dunbar.  
John Bull's Other Island (Shaw).  
Oxford Book of Ballads.  
Evolution in the Light of Modern Knowledge.

#### The Year's Circulation.]

There are now over 6,000 volumes in the Library, estimated at £14,000 in value. During the year 2,868 of these volumes were despatched on loan to students compared with 2,214 during the previous year. As we possess only one copy of each book, we discourage the loan of

books to students abroad, but when the new Braille Reproducer (see page 30) is installed, we may be able to start an overseas service.

#### Some Special Achievements of Volunteers.

The voluntary writers and readers now number 150. The record number of volumes produced during the year by one volunteer was 34, the work of Colonel Carleton, who was followed very closely by Mrs. du Val with 31 volumes, and then by Mrs. Jackson with 28 volumes to her credit.

Apart from their Braille work, our volunteers are always ready to help the Institute in every possible way. During the year some have acted as amanuenses to blind candidates in examinations, as stall holders at Exhibitions, as translators of communications in foreign languages, or as clerical assistants in connection with appeals. They are, in brief, loyal and devoted friends to the blind and to the Institute.

Specially valuable is the work of Col. W. P. Saunders, who so successfully trains in Braille our new volunteers; of Col. W. Elliot, C.B., who has helped many students and others to read Braille; of Mr. D. H. Conner, who has acted as a voluntary reader daily for a number of years and whose special knowledge of Greek is of great value; of Mr. H. Malim and Mr. A. A. Kennedy, who have embossed special maps, diagrams and tables, etc.; and of Mr. C. M. Wills, who, by patient and expensive experiments, has at last solved the difficulty of making a case for unbound Braille volumes which will withstand the hard usage of repeated journeys through the post and yet conform to postal regulations for Braille literature.

#### Interesting Items in the Year's Work.

Ninety-five candidates have sat for the Institute's proficiency test in Braille writing. Forty-five were successful. The number of candidates was less than the number last year but the percentage of passes was much higher.

Many applications for special books have been recently received from Schools and Colleges for the Blind, and in some cases Braille copies have been made for class use.

The demand for Braille copies of examination papers for the Universities and other examining bodies still continues.

Much help has been given to Home Teaching candidates and to people whose sight is failing.

An innovation of value to blind students

attending lectures, and suggested by a blind graduate, is the insertion above the head line of each Braille sheet of the number of the corresponding page of the ordinary edition of the work. Thus, page references made by the lecturer can now readily be followed.

There has been an increase in the application for Braille copies of private correspondence, Braille Christmas cards, etc.

The revision of the Braille Primers and other Instruction Books has occupied much of the time of the Braille specialists in the Department. In the work of revision, the National Uniform Braille Type Committee is acting in an advisory capacity.

We wish to record the generosity of the Librarian at the Central Library for Students, Bloomsbury. Hundreds of volumes have been borrowed from the Library during the past few years and the Department has been permitted to keep the books far beyond the usual time limits. The expenditure of a considerable sum of money has been saved through this kindness.

#### Some Appreciations from Students.

The following extracts are typical of many letters of appreciation received during the year:—

*"I do not know how to thank you sufficiently for the books; it is such a joy and privilege to be able to study from Braille texts. I owe to all the wonderful people in connection with the Students Library an inestimable debt of gratitude."*

*"Thank you very much for the two volumes. It is an unceasing joy to be able to study texts first-hand from Braille. I hope that, when my student days are over, I shall be able to show my appreciation of your kind and invaluable help in some practical way. I shall return the book as soon as I have finished with it and I hope others may benefit from it too."*

*"I am returning the volumes of German you sent me. I cannot tell you how glad we have been to have them or how much we have enjoyed them. The vocabularies are a tremendous help."*

*"One thing is quite certain though,—I should have been much further down the list [of Oxford graduates] if I had not had the help of the Manuscript Library. I cannot tell you how much easier it has made things and I am enormously grateful."*

*"I was most pleasantly surprised yesterday morning when the papers arrived back with the Braille transcription, especially on reading some of it and finding how finely it had been Brailled. It was very kind of you, and someone else, the transcriber, to do the thirty-one sheets in so short a time."*



## EMBOSSSED MUSIC AND BLIND MUSICIANS

PEOPLE unfamiliar with the Blind World frequently imagine that the blind are barred from the practice and enjoyment of the liberal and fine arts. This idea is erroneous; probably the only art which the blind cannot fully appreciate or practice is that of painting. Even the arts of sculpture and architecture can be studied and enjoyed without sight, while the art of music might almost have been specially evolved for a sightless human race. In music the sighted and the sightless meet as equals. As musical composers and executants the blind have earned world-wide fame; as lovers and critics of music any group of blind people taken at haphazard will at least equal if not excel any similar group of people with sight in taste and knowledge. It is obvious, therefore, that a very important function of an Institute working for the intellectual progress of the blind is to encourage the study and practice of music. This was recognised in the earliest years of the National Institute's history and the services which are now rendered to the blind musician and lover of music may be considered under the following headings:—

Publication of Music in Braille.

Interests of Composers, Singers and Instrumentalists.

Interests of Music Students.

Employment Bureaux for Organists and Pianoforte Tuners.

Propaganda Work, such as Organ Recitals, Lectures, Concerts, etc.

### Publication of Music in Braille

It is interesting to note that the genesis of Braille type was due to the desire of its inventor, Louis Braille, a blind Organist, to find a system of music notation which could be understood by the blind. Its evolution as a perfect music script was at a later stage, and it remained in an elementary form until 1922, when the Braille Music Revision Committee, appointed by the Institute in 1912, completed and standardised the method of expressing and teaching every type of music, from a simple melody to a full orchestral score, in Braille.

### A Uniform World System of Braille Music Notation.

Since then an event of outstanding importance has happened in the musical world of the blind. An International Congress on Braille Music Notation was held in Paris last year and amicably settled the question of a uniform Music Notation System for the blind in all countries. We are

now happy to report that the decisions of the Congress have been ratified by 14 nations on either side of the Atlantic. It is worthy of note that the discussion and agreement took place within the Centenary year of the invention of Braille script. When a date is fixed on which every publisher of Braille music throughout the world will agree to emboss in future all Braille music in the uniform style, blind musicians will possess a system of notation as universally intelligible as Staff Notation, and have at their service an enormously extended range and variety of music. It would seem also that we are now in sight of an International Clearing House which will ensure the avoidance of duplication.

### The Braille Centenary.

We have mentioned the Braille Centenary. Last year we suggested that this epoch in the history of the blind could be appropriately celebrated by a performance of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," written in 1841 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Gutenberg, the father of printing. Wide publicity was given to this suggestion and performances, with collections in aid of the Institute's Braille Publications Fund, took place in many parts of this country and in places overseas so far apart as Cape Colony and Ohio, U.S.A.

In the tiny village of Keymer, Sussex, two fine performances, with Chorus and Orchestra, were given in the Parish Church, resulting in a contribution of over £21. One enthusiastic Baptist Church Choir in Dalston, North London, not only rendered the Cantata at their own Church, but in two other London Churches, resulting in a combined contribution of nearly £45; while from several towns in South Africa contributions amounting to £82 were received, a noble token of local appreciation of the Institute's Imperial work from so distant a part of the Empire.

To quote a few characteristic responses to the Centenary appeal: one well-wisher sent a small personal donation, with the definite promise of a future legacy; another, a South African farmer, sent £5 as "a thankoffering to God for the preservation of my sight after a serious operation"; a musical man, immediately after visiting the Institute, wrote a cheque for five guineas in appreciation of the Braille publishing side of the Institute's work; while a blind Organist sent over £16 as the result of a Recital he had given in Bournemouth.

## The Production of Braille Music.

Braille music is produced in exactly the same way as Braille literature, the Notation System being based on arrangements of the six dots of Braille. The dictators, the stereotypers, and the proof-readers must, of course, possess a thorough knowledge of both Staff and Braille Notation Systems; otherwise, the stereotyping, printing and binding processes are exactly similar to those already described.

The music for publication in Braille is selected by the Publications Sub-Committee, acting largely on the advice of the distinguished musicians composing our Music Consultative Committee (see page 2). Permission to reproduce in Braille is invariably given by music publishers, composers and owners of copyright; indeed, the generosity and sympathy of all members of the music trade and profession towards the Institute's musical activities is noteworthy, and has always been the subject of sincerest gratitude.

There are over 4,000 titles in our Catalogue of Braille Music (available in inkprint and in Braille), and these include a wide selection of the great classics, organ music, pianoforte and violin pieces, songs, dances and theoretical works. The selling price throughout the British Empire of all music published by the Institute is one quarter of the actual cost of production.

The number of Music Publications during the year was as follows:—

Bound Volumes .. .. .	1,135
Pamphlets (the Braille Equivalent of Sheet Music)	12,336
Music Plates stereotyped .. .. .	1,517

## Some Appreciations.

We have pleasure in giving below a few amongst many appreciations of the Institute's Music production received during the past year.

SIR LANDON RONALD (acknowledging a copy of the Institute's new Braille Music Catalogue, of 4,000 titles): "*I think it is a most comprehensive and remarkable production, and I am indeed glad to have it. It is wonderful what has been accomplished in the way of transcription into Braille for the blind.*"

SIR HAMILTON HARTY: "*I congratulate you most warmly for all that you are doing on behalf of our afflicted friends.*"

MONSIEUR RÉMY CLAVERS, Professor of Music, l'Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles, Paris: "*I am very grateful for the favourable reception you have given to my "Six Pièces Enfantines," and that, thanks to your kindness, the works of a blind Frenchman may be enjoyed by your young students.*"

ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, Ghent (acknowledging a free gift of Braille Music): "*It is a very superb present and very useful also. The National Institute has been blessed by many of our blind.*"



Blind Music Writer preparing a MS. Braille Copy of a Musical Work.

Mr. Frederick Delius, the famous composer, who lost his sight several years ago, showed his appreciation by dedicating to the Institute his "Air and Dance for Orchestra." This graceful act was publicly announced at the Delius Festival held in London in October 1929, when the dedicated work was first performed.

## Interests of Composers, Singers and Instrumentalists.

There have been many famous blind musicians in the past, but the present time bids fair to produce more skilled sightless composers and instrumentalists than any other age. That such should be the case is only natural; to-day there are many opportunities for achieving

musical distinction that never existed in the past, and it is our constant endeavour to maintain and extend the services rendered by the Institute to blind musicians.

In order to help blind composers to become better known to the general public, we publish, through Messrs. Ryalls and Jones, Birkenhead, an Edition of the Works of British Blind Composers, in staff notation. Many of the pieces included in this edition have been most favourably reviewed by competent critics, and several of them have been used as examination test pieces.

#### Concerts and Recitals.

Blind instrumentalists and singers are engaged as often as possible for the concerts and recitals organised by the Institute (see page 28). During the year, 8 organists, 2 pianists, 2 violinists and 7 vocalists participated in these Recitals, while the programmes have been drawn from the works of 12 blind composers. The monthly Concerts at the Institute's Headquarters serve the useful purpose of bringing young blind artists to the fore, and engagements elsewhere frequently result. An increasing number of blind artists have received engagements during the year from the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Those requiring the services of blind singers and instrumentalists are invited to write to the Secretary of the Music Department, who has full details of reliable soloists and instrumental and vocal combinations of blind performers.

#### Interests of Music Students.

In 1927 a special Library for Music Students was inaugurated. It is making steady progress. Braille manuscript copies of important educational and classical text-books and music are prepared for the use of advanced blind students and professional musicians who, otherwise, would not have access to many works they need. Invaluable assistance is given by musical people with sight who voluntarily devote much time to the dictation of these works to the blind transcribers at the Institute.

In order to encourage budding composers of outstanding merit we have established a prize competition in Musical Composition for candidates of not more than 20 years of age. Announce-



Blind Musician trying over a piece of Braille Music on the Organ at the Institute.

ment of the competition will appear in the Institute's Braille Magazines.

Blind candidates for the examination of the Royal College of Organists are allowed free practice on the Institute's organ, a replica of that at the Royal College. Mr. H. V. Spanner (himself blind) gives Organ Recitals in June and December, his programme being drawn almost exclusively from the current syllabus of the Royal College. The pieces are available in Braille, and both blind and sighted candidates find these Recitals of great value.

A generous bequest by the late Mr. W. Percival of the ten years' freehold of a box for 5 people at the Royal Albert Hall "for the use of blind persons and especially of those who are musicians or who intend to take up music as a profession" has been of great benefit to students and professional musicians who are now able regularly to attend first-class Concerts and Recitals.

#### Employment Bureaux.

Blind organists encounter grave difficulties when seeking appointments. We have therefore



established an Organists' Bureau to support their candidature or find them suitable openings.

A Register of qualified blind organists resident in the British Isles has been compiled. Prompt clerical assistance is offered to ensure that letters of application and references are set out clearly and effectively. Every means to place blind candidates on a more equal footing with the sighted will be employed, as required, free of all charge.

We wish to express our deep appreciation of the generous action of Sir Walford Davies in addressing a special letter to the Press in whole-hearted support of the scheme.

We invite the co-operation of all who have any influence in the control of such appointments, and stress the importance of immediate action when vacancies arise.

Orders for pianoforte tunings are regularly received by the Institute and passed on to qualified blind tuners who invariably give satisfaction. Contracts can be arranged if desired.

#### **Carol Services and Parties.**

No people have more ably or consistently assisted the Institute's activities than the Clergy, Organists and Choristers who have arranged annual Christmas Carol Services in their churches, and those who each year have organised Carol Parties. The value of this assistance does not only lie in its financial results. It is a most effective form of propaganda and has brought to the knowledge of many thousands the abilities, the aims and the difficulties of blind musicians.

#### **Recitals, Lectures and Concerts.**

During the year, 72 Recitals, Lectures and Concerts were given. Recital tours were con-

ducted in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Lincolnshire, the latter beginning with a Recital at Lincoln Cathedral. The Lectures include a practical demonstration of how music can be learnt from Braille. A short piece of music in Braille is handed to the demonstrator who memorises it while the lecture is proceeding and then plays it while a member of the audience checks the accuracy of the rendering from an ordinary copy.

Concerts are given monthly at the Institute. They attract visitors to the building and afford much pleasure to blind music lovers, especially when well-known musicians—as is often the case—give their services.

Our blind employees and other blind people in London also very much appreciate the readings of modern plays which are given through the Winter season by Mrs. Flannery and her Company. Toc H contributed two plays to the series last Winter and Mr. S. Gutman gave a reading of "Journey's End."

In concluding this section we ask our supporters to note three means of assisting the Music Department:—

1. By engaging blind singers and instrumentalists for Concerts, "At Homes," Recitals and Oratorio performances.
2. By offering dates at Churches and Chapels, for a Recital by a Blind Organist, a Lecture on Braille Music, with Piano and Vocal illustrations, or a Concert by Blind Artists. Concerts and Lectures often provide an interesting evening on the Season's programme of a Church Guild.
3. By employing qualified tuners for contracts or single tunings.

## **PROVISION OF APPARATUS AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH**

THE work of our Technical Research Subcommittee is rapidly growing in nature and extent. Its members devote much time and labour to their work, and their experience, gathered in many professions and businesses, is given without stint to the scientific conquest of blindness.

This year the Committee has been very active, and has been constantly in communication with other countries, seeking information from all sources and obtaining specimens of any new piece of apparatus which has been introduced abroad, or particulars of any ideas which, inves-

tigated and applied, may benefit the blind of this country.

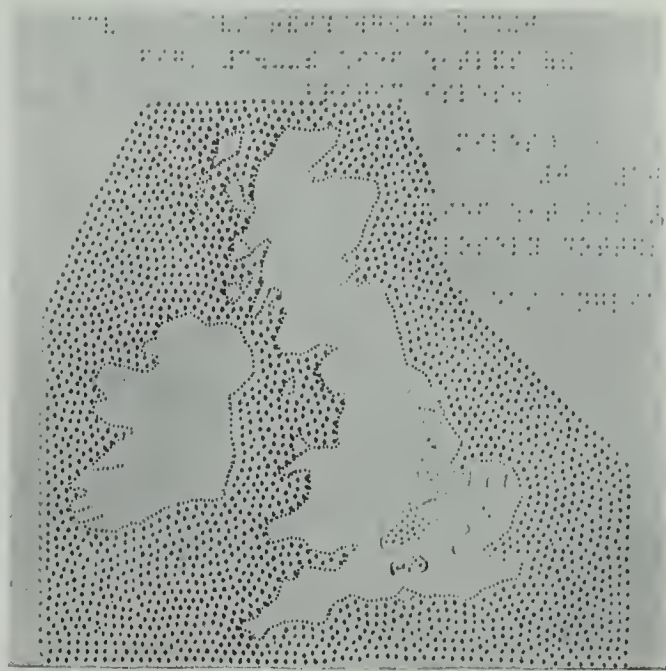
Before dealing with their present investigations, it will be as well to indicate the kinds of appliances supplied by the Institute to the blind throughout the world.

#### **Appliances for Overcoming Blindness.**

These include various types of Braille writers used to make manuscript copies of books (see page 23) and for private correspondence or notes; the Braille shorthand machine, by which a blind stenographer using a very highly con-

tracted form of Braille, can take down dictation as quickly as a girl with sight and afterwards transcribe it with perfect correctness on an ordinary typewriter; mathematical frames for calculations in arithmetic and algebra; pen and pencil writing frames for guiding the hand when a blind person writes ordinary script.

Then come many miscellaneous articles such as special tools for blind piano-forte-tuners and shoemakers; Braillette boards for learners of Braille; tape measures, compasses and protractors; measuring canisters and glasses; brass footrules; thermometers; needle-threaders; and perhaps most generally interesting, the Braille watch, in various



Maps for the Blind are either in embossed outline, or in contour. The Map of the British Isles shows the East Anglian Wheatland Area.



**Maps for the Blind.**

The series of embossed physical and political maps of continents and countries accompanied by guides in Braille, which we began to issue a few years ago, is very popular. We much regret that illness has interfered with the invaluable work on these maps of Mr. Arthur Boyle, who has given his services voluntarily for many years to

forms and sizes. The hours are indicated by raised dots, with two dots for 3, 6, 9 and 12, and the hands are of such strength that the fingers of the blind can feel and distinguish their position.

**Games for the Blind.**

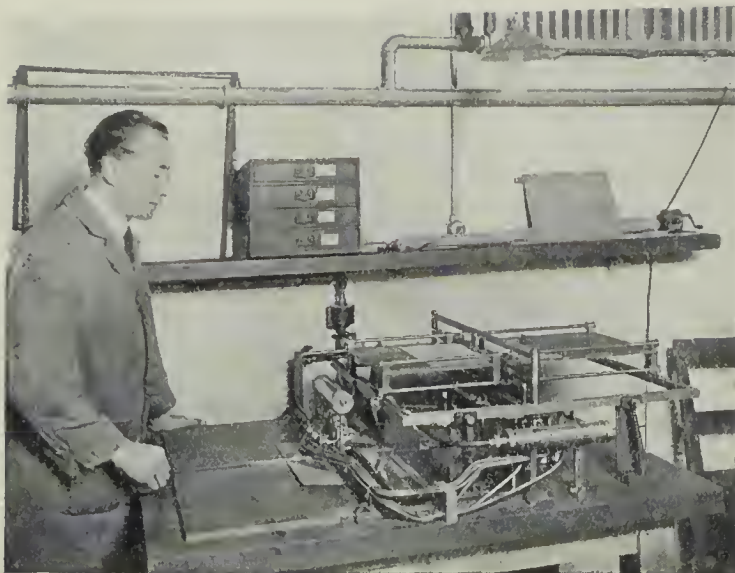
Many games have been adapted for the blind, mostly by marking or varying the shape of cards, pieces or boards. The following are amongst those we supply: Chess, draughts, dominoes, backgammon, jig-saw puzzles, Nine Men's Morris, noughts and crosses, solitaire, Russian fives, word-making and word-taking, and ordinary playing-cards, on which the Braille markings are distinguishable by the fingers of the blind player but invisible to the eyes of an opponent.

their preparation. It is difficult to dispense with his technical ability, but we hope that his recovery will enable us eventually to produce a complete Atlas of the World for the blind.

**The Year's Sales of Apparatus.**

Sales have generally increased during the year, especially shipments to Schools and Institutions for the Blind in the Dominions and Colonies. There has been a growing demand for exhibitions of apparatus and books for the blind from all parts of the country, and so constant are the requests that we have found it necessary to arrange a standard collection of exhibits. This enables us to send a Braille Catalogue of exhibits to blind people visiting an Exhibition—a service much





The Base and first Tier of the Braille Reproducer on which five other Tiers will be built.

valued by the organisers as it appears to meet a long-felt need.

Apart from the supply of apparatus and appliances in stock, we fulfil the orders of blind people for any other objects which they require and we can obtain. There has been an increased demand for ordinary portable typewriters and we have made arrangements with various Companies manufacturing the machines to supply them at concession prices which are automatically passed on to the blind purchasers. An example of the extraordinary variety of goods ordered by the blind is a set of instruments for a dance orchestra, shipped by us during the year to an Institute for the Blind in New Zealand.

#### Braille Writing Machines.

Special consideration has been given during the year to the Stainsby-Wayne interlining Braille writer, the Braille shorthand machine, mathematical, Braille and script writing frames, pianotuners' tools, and games. Most of the improvements suggested for these appliances have already passed the experimental stage and are now in process of being incorporated in the new models.

#### Braille Production.

The methods of Braille production have also been examined by the Committee. The speeding-up of the production of Braille periodicals by the use of the new Rotary Press has already been

mentioned, but the same pneumatic stereotyping machines are used for preparing the plates for the platen type of press as for the rotary press and it has been found necessary to modify them slightly in order to ensure absolute registration.

The Committee's investigations in connection with wireless sets for the blind, mentioned last year, have been handed over to the Technical Committee of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund.

#### The New Braille Reproducer.

Much of the Committee's time has been occupied in examining and testing various devices designed to reproduce several Braille copies from a single Braille manuscript written with a Stainsby-Wayne Braille writing machine. The value of such a reproducer is obvious. We can only afford to stereotype a book in Braille when the demand for it is likely to be regular and comparatively large, but there are many books, such for example as those in our Students Library (see page 23), which may be required by quite a number of blind readers at the same time for a special purpose. Yet at present only one manuscript copy is available. Again, different Schools for the Blind frequently like to use different text books; we should like to provide them with the many types of readers, etc., which they require, and so satisfy everybody, but under existing conditions we are bound to select only one type. There are also many books of an ephemeral nature, such as current novels and works on topics of the hour, which many blind people would like to possess but which we cannot include as permanent additions to our catalogue because of the changing demand. An effective Braille Reproducer from manuscript would alone provide a solution to these many and serious difficulties.

The first models were nearly all designed to copy one complete page of Braille in one movement, and they failed because of their inability to ensure the exact parallelism of the lines and the exact distance of the lines from the edge of the paper. The experiments, however, were useful and indicated the way to a reproducer independent of parallelism and uniformity.



The present model, now nearing completion, consists of two main parts with no mechanical connection: the master machine which selects the dots to be reproduced, a line at a time, and a reproducing machine which embosses the dots so selected.

The operation is as follows: the original Braille sheet is fixed to a travelling bar by two locating pins so as to ensure that the apex of each dot falls in a corresponding pit in the bar. As the bar moves forward, three pins, each operating a lever, are brought into action by each dot in their paths. The three levers in turn open and close the valves of three small cylinders and thus actuate pistons controlling three larger valves and pistons in the reproducing machine. The pistons working in the larger cylinders have sufficient power to form Braille dots, and are connected to vertical arms, to each of which are attached six horizontal levers with styles one above the other, each lever obeying the primary impulse of the pins in the master machine. This arrangement enables six copies of each line of Braille to be reproduced in one operation. As soon as one line is printed, the master machine re-sets itself ready for the next operation, while the six sheets receiving the reproduction are moved up a corresponding line.

The power necessary for printing is supplied by compressed air at 20 lbs. per square inch.

## EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH.

THE search for suitable occupations for the blind is a difficult task. Every Institution working for the welfare of the blind is faced with the problem. Schools for the Blind must shape education to fit occupation; higher education, from a utilitarian point of view, is wasted if it does not lead to remunerative work; and the distribution of doles is but an additional obstacle. The unemployable blind are far too great a majority of the blind population of this country and, in recognition of this fact, we considered it our duty as a national body to institute some years ago a careful and exhaustive enquiry into industries offering, or capable of offering, occupation to blind labour and professions suitable for the higher educated blind.

### The Institute's Own Blind Employees.

Before detailing the results to date of the investigations of the Sub-Committee we appointed for this purpose, we wish our readers to notice

The time taken to print 6 copies of one line is approximately 30 seconds; the actual speed of printing is approximately 5 impressions per second. It is estimated that it will take half an hour to reproduce 6 pages by this machine as against 1½ hours for the same operation by hand. We hope that by this time next year the Reproducer will be installed and at work.

### A Museum of "Blindiana."

To help the Committee in its work and to arouse general interest therein, we have decided to establish at the Institute a permanent Museum of "Blindiana." It will be opened towards the end of this Autumn by an Exhibition at which we hope to show, in addition to the permanent exhibits, a number of objects of practical and historic interest lent by Societies for the Blind and individuals. We are confident that many treasures capable of awaking an inventive genius must lie buried away and perhaps forgotten in many parts of the world, and we ask all our readers to assist us in our search for mechanical contrivances, early specimens of raised type and similar interesting objects. The present collection of the Institution will be housed in the new Museum and will be kept up-to-date for the use of our Technical Sub-Committee and the general public.

that the Institute itself employs 116 blind men and women, in every possible capacity, to carry on its work. We have in the higher employments blind organisers and lecturers, blind musical experts, blind chaplains, blind massage instructors. We have blind stereotypers and proof-readers, stenographers and telephonists, canvassers and collectors, and last year we paid to our blind employees in salaries and wages, etc., the sum of £13,205. We may mention here that the introduction of a five-day week, in so far as our blind factory employees are concerned, has eminently justified itself. Production has increased rather than decreased and the extra half-day of leisure improves the workers' capacity for labour and their general health.

### Help of Business and Industrial Experts.

In forming our Placement Sub-Committee, we sought the assistance of business men and industrialists of wide experience. This has been most



Blind Girls engaged in Soap-wrapping in a "Sighted" Factory.

readily given, as a glance at the names of the members of the Committee (see page 2) will show, and we are very grateful indeed for the extensive knowledge of industrial conditions which has so readily been placed at our disposal and which forms the foundation of our employment research work.

In connection with this work, we have engaged the assistance of the personnel of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, who have not only helped us to collect a large amount of data, but have undertaken some most interesting experiments.

#### Investigations of the Committee.

The enquiries and experiments of the Placement Committee fell into four sections:—

- (1) *Examination of workshop methods;*
- (2) *Development of new industries in existing blind workshops;*
- (3) *Development of new industries on sub-contracting basis;*
- (4) *Discovery of processes suitable for the blind in "sighted" factories;*
- (5) *Means of increasing blind entrants into professions already known to be suitable, or others not hitherto attempted.*

The results of the Committee's preliminary investigations into the third and fourth of the above questions have been published in a Bulletin issued by the Institute a few months back. In issuing this Bulletin, the Committee so far claims

only to have laid foundations and cleared the ground for further research, but the Bulletin shows the nature of the problems to be faced.

#### Sub-Contracting.

In connection with the development of new industries on a sub-contracting basis, the Bulletin describes an interesting experiment in which 12 girls were for six months engaged in a repetitive process connected with telephone manufacture. Important deductions were drawn as to the effect of competition, the factors influencing speed, and amount of output; and tables of statistics are appended to the Bulletin.

As for the employment of the blind in ordinary factories, the Bulletin treats the attitude of the average blind man and employer to the experiment, and shows that, although there are difficulties, they should not be insuperable. It gives examples where the experiment has actually been made in this country, and gives brief details as to wages, augmentation and insurance.

#### Further Investigations.

Other Bulletins will deal with new trades in workshops, present workshop methods and practice, the placement of the higher educated blind and any other aspects of the general problem which may arise. The Committee's investigations embrace all countries, and every avenue will be explored before definite conclusions are promulgated.

#### Placements Effected.

This work we hope will bear fruit in the future. Meanwhile, we have appointed a Placement Officer whose duty is to approach firms throughout the country and arouse and stimulate their interest in our problem. To date, the actual placements effected have been few but significant and indicative of definite lines of action. Blind persons have been placed by the Institute in the following trades and professions:—Sweet manufacturing, soap manufacturing, photographic apparatus manufacturing, coin-testing at the Royal Mint, shorthand-typing, golf-ball manufacturing, metal toy manufacturing and assembling, telephone operating, knitting, assembling small electric motors, pencil manufacturing, and wiring for automatic telephones.

## PERSONAL SERVICES TO THE BLIND.

**V**ARIOUS personal services for the blind formerly rendered by several Departments are now grouped together in one Department, and, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Health and designed to eliminate overlapping, are rendered in co-operation with Local Authorities and Agencies responsible for the care and welfare of the blind in specified areas.

### Augmentation of Blind Employees' Wages.

In the first place, our personal services to the blind begin at home. Each of our blind employees receives an economic wage, that is, a wage based on piece-work or on standard hourly rates of payment. But this wage, in our opinion, is not sufficient to compensate the handicap of blindness, so it has always been our policy to increase the wages of our blind employees by such extra allowances as will enable them to live in comfort. During the past year we expended £7,600 in the augmentation of our blind workers' wages.

### Extra Training and Higher Education Fees,

Since 1920, when the Blind Persons Act came into force, training and education fees have been paid by Local Authorities from the local rates and Exchequer grants.

There are, however, certain cases and circumstances arising from time to time which necessitate the expenditure of a sum greater than the Local Authorities are able to provide.

Last year we expended £1,431 in training fees and higher education grants in respect of such cases.

### Grants and Gifts for Relief.

Similarly, since 1920 the State has been responsible through Local Authorities for the relief of all the unemployable blind. We are always ready to co-operate with Local Authorities by providing extra help for special cases, and last year we expended £3,672 in relief. In addition, a sum of £130 was provided from the Bailey Bequest to the Institute for the purpose of assisting blind persons with some additional physical disability, while through our Christmas Parcel Fund 862 parcels of Christmas fare were despatched to necessitous blind people residing in their own homes. Thirty-two cases were assisted by the provision of dentures, and we have helped many blind people to obtain surgical appliances.

These occasional grants and gifts form just that little additional help which in a time of need assists so much, and hundreds of letters of thanks show how deeply grateful are the recipients of assistance which the generosity of our supporters alone enables us to give.

The supply of free wireless sets to blind people unable to afford them, formerly undertaken by the Institute, has been handed over to the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund.

### Relief of Non-Pensionable Blind Ex-service Men.

Some years ago we established a special Fund for assisting Blind Ex-Service Men whose blindness was not attributable to, or aggravated by, war service and who, therefore, were not in receipt of pensions nor eligible for training at St. Dunstan's. This Fund owes its success to the devoted labours of our Chairman, Capt. Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., and during the last year has rendered many forms of assistance to such cases and also to the blind dependents of serving and ex-service men. The Fund works in close co-operation with Local Authorities and with the branches of the British Legion. Men have been



Model of "Shamrock V," made by a Blind Man.



cleared of debts, helped in setting up small businesses, or granted temporary relief while awaiting, or during, training. The sum of £1,430 was expended last year on such objects.

The Fund is largely supported by donations from units of His Majesty's forces. Specially notable are the regular donations received from Indian units with only a small quota of British officers. It also receives help from the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Air Council, and the distinguished naval and military men who have identified themselves with its objects have continued to give their full and invaluable support.

#### Holidays for Blind Children.

Our efforts to arrange holidays for blind children residing in the London area have been continued. In co-operation with the Poor Children's Holiday Association and kindred organ-

isations we provided last year holidays for 92 children, and this year we have completed arrangements to ensure that no blind child shall be without an annual holiday.

#### Sports League for the Blind.

All forms of sport are popular amongst the blind, and in some, such as rowing and swimming, they can meet their sighted friends on almost equal terms. Much can be done in many directions to develop the very slender facilities now afforded to the blind sportsman and sports-woman, and a Sports Club has already been formed in London with over 50 blind members. This has created a good deal of interest in other parts of the country, and we hope that next year a National League embracing all forms of sport will be in existence.

## HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES.

THE Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies are now world famous. Their name was a happy inspiration, for the Homes have brought sunshine into the lives of little ones whose lot, before the Homes were initiated, was truly a pitiable one.

When the first appeal for a Sunshine Home was launched, Mr. Stephen McKenna, the distinguished novelist, writing of the Appeal, said, "The heavens are raining appeals for money.

This one I direct to all who have eyes, especially to all who have children with eyes."

#### A Way of Light.

The association of blindness with infancy is,



A Sunshine Baby amongst the Bluebells.



"Follow-my-leader" through the Sunshine Gardens.

indeed, always pathetic, but in those days it was infinitely more so than now. Then, there seemed no limit to the sadness of the world into which these babies, through no fault of their own, were born; there might be a way out for those with wise parents who did not mourn over them or who had sufficient means to give them all material comforts; but to those, and they were the great majority, with parents whose helplessness was only too apparent and who could not possibly afford the time and money to attend properly to a hopelessly dependent child, there seemed no way out. And there was no way out, until the



"A lovable normal little child."

Sunshine Homes lit for them a way which we trust will guide them all to useful and happy careers.

The idea prevalent some years ago that blind babies were doomed to a miserable existence which could scarcely be called life, and that all efforts to educate them were wasted, is entirely false. It is a grievous handicap to be born without sight, but in the Sunshine Homes the babies are quite definitely happy. Their infant minds may develop along lines unfamiliar to other children, but the development certainly takes place, and there is no reason whatever why a Sunshine baby should not become intellectually equal to a sighted person of high intelligence.

#### The Sunshine Training.

The secret of the Sunshine training lies in the fact that the Homes are truly homes and not "Institutions." The upbringing of the babies is maternal, in the best sense of the word. Their little minds are blossoms that need the light of love, and it is given them. Even materially the Homes are homes of light. They are in sunny positions; they have gardens gay with flowers; bright pictures hang on the walls; there is colour everywhere—and, therefore, there is colour in the babies' minds. The children prattle of what they "see," and they indeed see the dream-pageant of infancy.

Babies from all parts of the country are admitted into the Homes from birth up to the age of 5 years. The only stipulation is that our medical advisers must be satisfied that the babies are educable. It would be unwise to permit the mentally deficient to mix with the mentally efficient, as infants will as quickly imitate bad habits as good. But a feature of the new Home at East Grinstead will be an Observation Ward for border-line cases, where the deficient mentality appears capable of re-adjustment to the normal under careful treatment.

The children leave the Homes after reaching the age of 5 years or, in some cases where a longer stay at the Homes seems desirable, of 7 years, when they are transferred to the Elementary Schools for the Blind. In these Schools it is almost invariably found that the Sunshine baby is quick to learn, is well grounded in kindergarten knowledge and thoroughly understands the first principles of good behaviour, cleanliness, obedience and other rudimentary qualities. In brief, the Sunshine baby "has learnt to be blind."

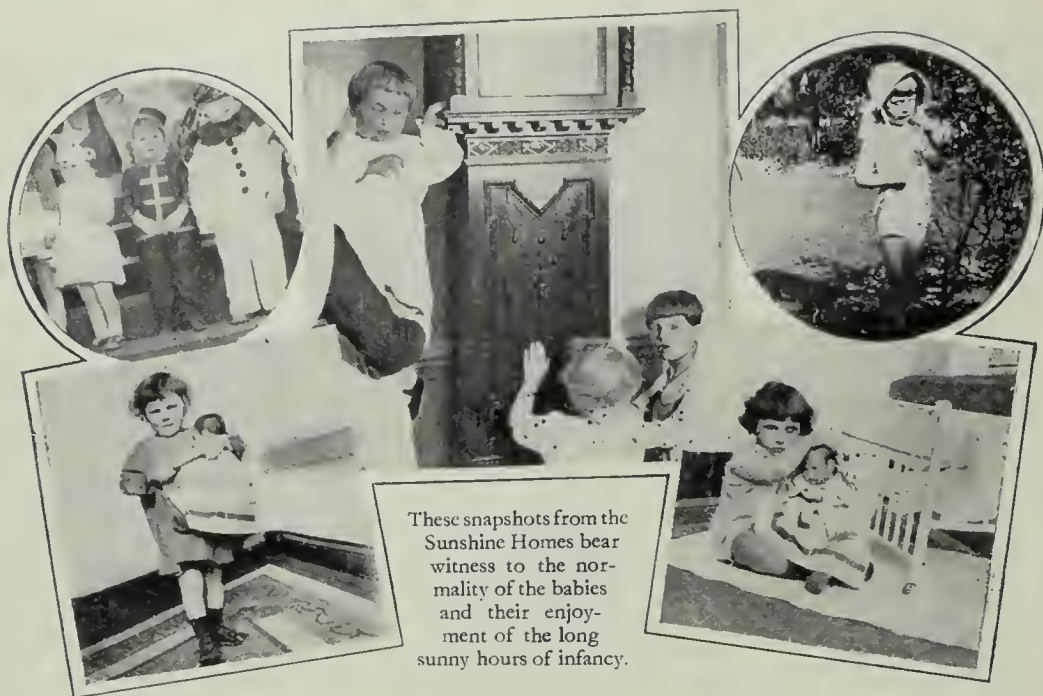
#### A New Home at East Grinstead.

The first of the Sunshine Homes was opened in 1918 at Chorley Wood, Herts.; the second in 1923 at Southport, Lancs.; and the third in 1924 at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire. Last year the



No Sunshine Baby is without a Pet.





These snapshots from the Sunshine Homes bear witness to the normality of the babies and their enjoyment of the long sunny hours of infancy.

Chorley Wood Home was destroyed by fire, and the babies were removed temporarily to a house at Abbotskerswell, South Devon, the generous gift of the Rev. A. T. Dence. We originally intended to have the Home at Chorley Wood re-built, but after investigating the cost of so doing, we found that a far more economical procedure was to sell the property and purchase a house which admirably suited our purpose near East Grinstead, Sussex. This house, "Frampost," is now undergoing certain structural alterations, but we hope that it will be ready this Autumn to receive the babies from Abbotskerswell.

#### The Year's Admissions and Discharges.

	Abbots- kerswell	South- port.	Leaming- ton.	Total.
Number in Homes on 31st March, 1929 .. ..	23	29	31	= 83
Add admissions during year .. ..	8	9	11	= 28
	31	38	42	111
Less discharges † .. ..	2	8	*18	= 28
Totals on 31st March, 1930 .. ..	29	30	24	= 83

\* Including one Death.

† Transferred to Residential or Day Schools for the Blind, or discharged as unsuitable for further retention mental and physical disabilities.

The general health of the babies at the three Homes has been good with the exception of an epidemic of influenza in the Leamington Home resulting in one death, and a milder attack of influenza at Southport. Several ophthalmic operations were performed at the Homes, resulting, in some cases, in increased vision and in all cases, in an improved condition of general health.

The children quickly adapt themselves to their environment and thoroughly enjoy the free open-air life of the Homes. They soon find their way about the gardens and explore them for wild flowers, and as the months go by they "watch" with keen interest the flowering and fruiting of buds and trees and the planting of bulbs and seed. They have hosts of friends in the locality who love their charming and affectionate little ways and delight in their endless questions as to what or who is around them.

#### A Sunshine Day.

There are just as happy times in the school-room as out of doors. At Southport, for example, each day begins with hymns, Bible stories and prayers. Marching and free movements follow, and then the babies settle down to "hard work." Much of the Montessori Sense-Training apparatus is used, including frames which help the little



ones to fasten and unfasten buttons, press-studs, hooks-and-eyes, buckles, etc., and thus become thoroughly initiated in the mysteries of dressing—quite a difficult matter for the blind baby. Then there are bricks, shells, counters, and bead- rods for number work which the children find very interesting. The older children begin to learn reading and writing with Braille boxes and pegs. Finally there is poetry—rhymes, jingles and short verse—and this year Christopher Robin is the great favourite!

School is in the garden when the weather is fine and Nature talks follow the seasons through. In the afternoons there are music, dancing, singing and a very jubilant percussion band. Or sometimes fairy stories, with requests for the Wolf rather than Red Riding Hood, the Giant rather than Jack and the Beast rather than the Beauty! To train the touch there are lessons in sorting different materials, simple plasticine modelling, and sand modelling with buckets and spades. And there is no end to the play and to-do with dolls, from tearing up paper to stuff the rag ones to dressing and undressing them before, and after, endless tea parties.

The Sunshine baby is thus that happiest, perhaps, of human beings—a lovable, normal little child. And the transformation of blind babies into Sunshine babies is the achievement of the Homes.

#### Endowed Cots.

For this achievement the Homes are indebted to the generosity and sympathy of the public. A very welcome form of help has been the endowment of cots at the different Homes. Several cots have been endowed by individuals—two in memory of sons lost in the Great War; others by members of the Sunshine Society, composed of children who voluntarily collect money for the Blind Babies Fund; others by members of the Dancing Profession, who have rendered service of exceptional value to the Homes, one cot, the *Dancing Times* cot, being endowed by them in perpetuity. Two cots of interest are those endowed by readers of *The Quiver* and by various collections made at the Olympia Circus through the kindness of Mr. Bertram W. Mills.



"They thoroughly enjoy the free open-air life of the Homes."

## CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE.

**T**HIS College is the only school of its kind in the British Empire. Worcester College for Blind Boys has long been in existence, but until eleven years ago, when Chorley Wood College was opened, there was no similar College for blind girls.

### A Public School for Blind Girls.

The College not only gives blind girls and girls with little or no sight an education similar to that given at a Public School, but it creates in them influences which have a lasting effect on character and intellect. It surrounds the most impressionable years of life with an atmosphere of comradeship and culture, and prevents morbid introspection—so dangerous to the blind adolescent—by fostering amongst the pupils a healthy and emulative interest in “the good of the School.”

### Curriculum and Games.

The curriculum and methods of instruction are similar to those of any other Public School, with slight exceptions. For example, Braille takes the place of ordinary type for reading and writing, and not all out-door games can be played by the pupils. There are many, however, such as swimming, which they can thoroughly enjoy, and the ingenious “Sport X,” invented by the Principal, is a very good ball game in which the Chorley Wood girls frequently meet the girls of adjacent schools.

Briefly, the girls of Chorley Wood College are as happy and normal a band of schoolgirls as could be met with anywhere. Apart from an actual visit to the College, perhaps the best proof of their normality is the School Magazine, which faithfully mirrors the wide interests and vitality of the girls.

### Continued Success of the College.

The year under review has shown a natural and very definite step forward in the life of the School and its pupils. The numbers have increased from 35 to 38 and new girls have come from Czecho-Slovakia and Mauritius—a significant illustration of the School's growing fame. The Board of Education has extended its recognition of the School's value by making a special grant for each pupil, irrespective of age—a practical testimony to the merits of the three Departments of the College, Preparatory, Secondary and Post School.

During the year, the distinction of winning a £60 open Scholarship for History at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, has been achieved by a 17-year old pupil—a success which has brought congratulations to the College from far and wide.

Three pupils have gained Higher Division and three Lower Division Certificates of the Associated Boards' School Examination in Piano-forte, two in each division getting Honourable Mention.



A happy Group of Chorley Wood College Girls.

### Progress of Old Girls.

Several of the pupils whose successes we reported last year, have moved on from the College. One is at St. Andrew's University, in the full swing of life at the University Hall, and we trust that she will follow along the path of her Chorley Wood predecessor there, who was “capped” an M.A. last June, and is now training for teaching at Glasgow. The two Froebel students have now passed Part II from the Maria Grey Training College and a few months hence hope to add Part III and so to enter the Teaching Profession. The Austrian student returned to her own country after her second sojourn here and is now teaching English. The student from



Norway took an exceptionally high place in English in the Oslo Degree, and has won Scholarships which have taken her to France, where she is learning the language. Another pupil has moved to the Royal College of Music, studying the piano and oboe, while the old girl at Girton College, Cambridge, passed Part I of the English Tripos (Class II, Division I) and is about to enter for Part II, the final stage of an Honours Degree.

These and similar achievements in the past have now created a College "tradition," and the highest praise we can bestow on the present staff and pupils is to say that they are in every way living up to that tradition.



There is an excellent Library of Braille Books at the College.

## MASSAGE.

IT is only during the present century that the profession of Massage has been recognised in this country as one peculiarly fitted for educated blind men and women of suitable character and ability. But it has not taken long to prove that the blind masseur is fully equal in skill and proficiency to a masseur with sight, and to-day the high professional status of practising blind masseurs and masseuses is generally acknowledged by members of the Medical Profession and the general public.

The Institute's School of Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity was founded in 1915, and is now the one training centre for the blind of Great Britain. Indeed, its influence may be said to extend beyond this country, as many blind masseurs now practising in various parts of the British Empire, were trained at the School in London. It is recognised by the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics and approved by the Board of Education.

### Careful Selection of Candidates.

One reason for the success that has attended the School is the careful selection which has always been made of candidates for the profession. Many blind people possess the requisite faculties of delicacy of touch and concentration,

but in addition to these a candidate must possess perfect health and physical strength, intelligence and tact above the average, and that undefinable quality which inspires confidence and characterises the true "healer" of suffering humanity. For blind men and women of the right type, massage is a profession full of possibilities, offering useful, attractive and remunerative work and a field for the development of independence and initiative which, in the Blind World, is unique. And many of the right type have been found—men and women whose perseverance and courage have transformed their handicap into an asset and who afford brilliant examples of the sterling worth to the world at large of so many blind people.

### The Year's Results.

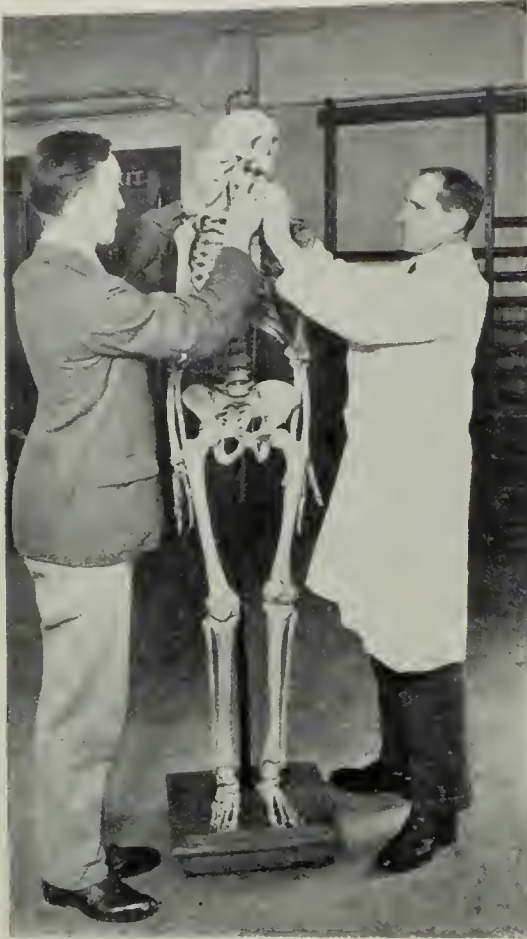
During the year ended March 31st, 1930 :—

- 19 students attended the School.
- 3 presented themselves for examination in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity, successfully qualified and duly passed out.
- 1 took Post-graduate Course in Medical Electricity and successfully qualified.

Of students who passed out :—

- 3 have started in private practice, and have opened private clinics of their own, with marked success.
- 1 combines a hospital appointment with private practice.
- 7 students have benefited from the full number of Scholarships awarded by Gardner's Trust for the Blind.





Blind Principal demonstrating movements of lower jaw to Blind Student.

15 students are at present in training, including two South Africans, One New Zealander, one Canadian, one from Scotland and one from Wales; two are former Worcester College boys, and one an ex-nurse.

Of the 19 students who attended the Massage School during the past year, seven have been assisted by Local Education Authorities and six by St. Dunstan's.

#### The Training Staff.

The Principal of the School, Mr. Percy L. Way, is himself blind and his Assistants include four post-graduate students. There are two visiting Lecturers: Surgeon-Commander G. Murray Levick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in charge of the Medical Electricity Section, and Mr. P. Jenner Verrall, F.R.C.S., who lectures on Modern Orthopaedics and gives valuable assistance in connection with the Massage Library. Mr. C. C. Worster Drought, M.D., M.R.C.P., is Hon. Medical Consultant to the School.

A special course of instruction in educational gymnastics is included in the training, and this class is taken by a sighted chartered masseuse (Chelsea Physical Training College), a member of the Ling Association.

#### Blinded Soldiers Trained.

All soldiers blinded in the War who have adopted Massage as a profession have been trained at the School, St. Dunstan's meeting the cost of their training.

#### A Visit to the School.

A visit to the Massage School is an interesting experience. Here can be seen the blind helping the blind to help themselves by becoming healers of those who are not blind—a truly remarkable illustration of the resourcefulness of human nature. In one classroom the blind Principal is lecturing on Anatomy or Physiology to his blind pupils, who, with bones or anatomical models in their hands, follow his descriptions as they would follow designs on a blackboard. Or perhaps they are grouped round a skeleton, while the Principal explains the functions of the joints and muscles. In the Library, blind pupils can be seen studying from the Braille textbooks which line the walls; in what is known as the "Gym," they have practical lessons in massage, each pupil taking turns to be practitioner and patient—and they enjoy exerting their strength on each other! The School has models of all parts of the human body—thigh-bones, hearts, livers, nerve systems, etc.—while the Massage and Medical Electricity equipment is kept up-to-date, so that the students may be familiar with the latest scientific devices.

#### Walking the Hospitals.

Besides the instruction in the School, students for the Chartered Society's examinations must have actual clinical experience on patients under medical supervision—that is, they have to "walk" the hospitals. For the past 14 years, working arrangements between the Institute and the Middlesex Hospital have existed, but these, owing to the reconstruction of the Hospital, had to terminate last Midsummer—much to the regret of the Hospital authorities, who said that the advantages gained by the students were much outweighed by their services to the Hospital, their admirable regularity and punctuality being especially praiseworthy.

We have been fortunate in securing the co-operation of another important Hospital, the Hampstead General Hospital, whose Governors have generously granted facilities

for men students. The women students attend St. George's Hospital, and both men and women students attend the National Hospital for Electrical experience.

#### **Settlement of Students.]**

The Institute does not end its connection with Massage students when they have graduated. A special Department deals with the settlement of students when their training is completed. Every effort is made to secure work for them, to bring them in touch with the Medical Profession and the public, and generally to promote and safeguard their interests. Another way in which help is rendered is to purchase for blind masseurs the appliances and accessories they need at considerably reduced cost. Over 450 such orders were placed during the past year alone.

#### **The Massage Library.**

This Library consists of Braille copies of the most important works on Massage and kindred subjects, and is open to all past and present students. A valuable link between the department and post-graduate students is the Massage Journal, published every month (see page 19).



Electrical Section: Massage Student administering Electrical Treatment to Patient by Surging Faradism.



Blind Masseuse treating Patient in private Clinic.

#### **Roll of Bio-Physical Assistants.**

A matter of outstanding importance to the blind masseur and masseuse in practice arose during the past year. At the request of the British Medical Association, the Society of Apothecaries took steps to compile a Register of duly accredited persons capable of carrying out Electrical treatments. In consultation with the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs and St. Dunstan's, representations were made to the Society of Apothecaries, the result being that all blind applicants to the Roll holding the Institute's Certificate in Medical Electricity have been accepted. During the coming year, we hope to develop the training of blind students in Medical Electricity so as to cover a wider range of instruction and to include one or two additional methods of treatment, which at present are not included in the syllabus. The Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs, which works closely in touch with the Institute's Massage Department, has formed a special Electrical Committee to examine and report to us upon this matter.

#### **Appreciations from Past Students.**

Following are extracts from a few of the many letters of appreciation received during the past year:—

*"I have just completed my training in the Massage*



*School and successfully passed all my examinations. Eighteen months ago, when I entered the School, I was in a deplorable state and about as low down, both mentally and physically, as it is possible for anyone to be, having then only just lost my sight and undergone fifteen operations. To-day, I am leaving the Massage School with renewed health and high hopes of once more being a useful citizen. My deep and grateful thanks are due to the authorities of the National Institute for the splendid training I have received, and for the wonderful start which they are giving me in my new profession. I hope and trust that I may only justify the confidence which has been placed in me. I shall live and work to this end."*

*"I must again thank you very warmly for all you do on our behalf. You seem to anticipate every need and every interest, individually and collectively."*

*"The way you have backed us up and the number of letters you have sent out on our behalf, and the splendid way you have all helped us out of our difficulties, is really wonderful; some people help for a while, when the tide is running favourably, but you seem to pull harder than ever when the pull is most needed, and it does seem poor, thin stuff to be only able to say 'thank you,' but I know only too well that you want nothing more than to know we are making progress."*

## HOMES AND HOSTELS.

THE Institute maintains the following Homes in addition to its Homes for Blind Babies :—

Home for Blind Women, Clifton, Bristol.  
Home for Blind Women, Brighton.  
Guest House for Aged Blind Women, Leamington Spa.  
Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
Hostels for Blind Women, London.

The Institute also possesses Hoole Bank, a house and grounds near Chester, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. This property was formerly used as the Guest House now at Leamington. Its future use and also that of Court Grange at Abbotskerswell, when the latter is vacated by the blind babies, are still being considered.

### Homes for Blind Women.

The Clifton Home has accommodation for 12 inmates, the Brighton Home for 18—and the

Homes have been practically full throughout the year. The women have plenty of interesting occupations, such as knitting, raffia work and basket making, while many read Braille and Moon type and all enjoy the wireless. Gardening is very popular at Brighton, the women having won 43 prizes at Flower Shows during the last 10 years. Parties, concerts, outings and other forms of entertainment are frequently organised and the many regular visitors to both Homes afford great pleasure to the women by reading aloud to them, taking them for walks and often by presenting them with useful and handsome gifts. The many free tickets given by the Proprietors of theatres, concert halls, etc., have been much appreciated.

### The Guest House.

The Guest House at Leamington the gift of Mr. J. D. Wilson—is of a different nature to the other two Homes. It is intended for aged blind women in reduced circumstances, who by paying a small contribution towards upkeep are provided with a comfortable home where they can pass their later years in happiness and tranquillity. There being no rigid rules to observe, the guests follow their own inclinations, either amongst themselves or with the many kind friends who visit them and invite them out. The Home accommodates 14 and there are at present no vacancies.



A Game of Dominoes at the Holiday Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
Embossed Dominoes are used.



### Convalescent and Holiday Home.

During the year the following were admitted to this Home :—

221 women	{	133 Convalescents
174 Men		220 Holiday Guests
		42 Sighted guides
<hr/>		395 Total

The Home was the gift of the Dickens Fellowship and is ideal for a holiday after long months of work in a city or when convalescing after illness. It has been truly said, that there is no "dead" season at the St. Leonards Home. It is always bright with the voices and laughter of happy guests, many of whom come regularly year after year to spend their holidays by the sea, amongst pleasant surroundings and with a Hostess and staff who understand just the little attentions a blind man or woman needs. When accommodation permits, blind visitors can bring with them a sighted relative or friend—a privilege which considerably adds to the enjoyment of a visit.

As usual, friends have been very kind in helping the staff in many ways to cater for the entertainment of guests, in taking them for walks, in reading to them and writing for them. The health of the guests has been exceptionally good.

### Hostels for Blind Women.

These Hostels at 8 and 9, Oval Road, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, London, provide living accommodation for 7 and 12 blind women respectively and have been full throughout the



A Blind Knitter at work in her own Home.

year. The residents are mainly employees of the Institute and students. Apart from breakfast, which is provided by the housekeeper, the blind girls "keep house" for themselves in either single or double bed-sitting rooms.

## HOME INDUSTRIES.

THE Institute is in charge of the Home Workers Scheme operating in the Metropolitan district south of the Thames and in the Counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire. The object of all the Home Workers Schemes now operating throughout the country, is to assist blind men and women to earn their livings by various handicrafts practised in their own homes, by providing them with tools and equipment, supplying them with raw materials at cost price, supervising their work and, when necessary, giving them instruction, securing orders and marketing the goods produced by them.

### Number and Nature of Workers.

The number of workers in the area administered by the Institute has increased from 231

to 620 since our last Report. The occupations in which they are engaged are as follows :—

Machine-knitting	..	..	..	..	55
Weaving	..	..	..	..	1
Hand-knitting	..	..	..	..	18
Basket-making (general)	..	..	..	..	35
Basket-making (pulp cane)	..	..	..	..	10
Chair-seating	..	..	..	..	25
Mat-making	..	..	..	..	21
Piano-tuning	..	..	..	..	71
Wood-chopping	..	..	..	..	8
Music-teaching	..	..	..	..	6
Carpentry	..	..	..	..	2
Boot-repairing	..	..	..	..	5
Brush-making	..	..	..	..	3

### Sales, Earnings and Augmentation.

Sales amounted to £14,077, representing an increase of £3,652 on that of last year and establishing a record. The sales of finished goods



These Trays, Work Baskets, Cane-Chairs and Stools were all made by Blind Home Workers, and illustrate the excellent quality and good style of their work.

amounted to £10,873 and the sales of materials to homeworkers and other blind persons amounted to £3,203. The purchase of finished goods from home workers amounted to £6,294 showing an increase of £1,622 on the previous year, and representing an increase of 35 per cent. in the value of sales against the 12 per cent. increase in the number of home workers.

In machine and hand-knitting, the standard of work has slightly improved. The disposal of mats has been very difficult, mainly because of the cheap imported mat. There has been a steady trade in general basketry, but there is considerable foreign competition in the pulp-cane basket trade. The County Associations have rendered much assistance in securing pianoforte-tuning contracts.

The total earnings of the home workers, exclusive of augmentation, were £10,107, as compared with £8,640 last year, and there has been a very satisfactory increase in the general average of home workers' earnings.

The sum expended in augmenting the earnings of home workers amounted to £4,251. These augmentations are paid from grants made by the County and County Borough Councils on whose behalf the Institute conducts the Scheme. Owing to the low earnings of some of the workers, we consider that a higher and uniform rate of augmentation is necessary.

Two small cars and a light van have been purchased to facilitate the regular visitation of home workers and the sales of goods made by them.

#### "Buy from the Blind."

Exhibitions and Sales of Work have been organised in many towns and villages throughout the Counties covered by the Scheme and local residents have shewn their sympathy with the cause of the blind home workers by regularly purchasing goods. No more effective assistance can be given to the blind than by encouraging their industry. The goods made by them are excellent in quality and sold at competitive prices. Large stocks are kept on view at the Insti-



The Blind Basket-maker "by the marvellous skill of his fingers," can produce first-class Goods, which, made at home, are marketed by the Institute.

ture's Showrooms at 224, Gt. Portland Street and 31, Holmesdale Road, Reigate, the Headquarters of the Scheme. A postcard to either of these addresses will bring a representative, who will be pleased to place before intending customers a wide variety of brooms, brushes, mats, baskets and knitted goods.

## "HENRY STAINSBY MEMORIAL FUND."

THIS Fund perpetuates the name of Mr. Henry Stainsby, who was Secretary-General of the Institute for sixteen years and took a leading part in its rapid development. The revenue of the Fund amounts to £63 per annum and this is expended on gifts, such as Braille

"Buy from the Blind," is a slogan which should find its way into every household. Every article purchased from the Institute means encouragement to some blind worker who, perhaps, far away in a country village, is endeavouring, in spite of his handicap, to earn a living by the marvellous skill of his fingers.

watches, Braille writers and Braille books, to pupils of recognised Institutions on completion of their training. These gifts are of material assistance to young blind persons when making their start in the world and have proved most acceptable.

## COLLEGE OF TEACHERS OF THE BLIND.

WE have continued to lend our assistance to the College by providing facilities for its meetings and by allowing the Institute's Assistant Secretary to act as Honorary Registrar.

The College has our cordial support in the important work it is carrying on in improving the education of the blind. The College now conducts examinations for School Teachers, Home Teachers, Craft Instructors and for blind Pianoforte Tuners. The certificates awarded on the results of these examinations are recognised

by the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health.

The work of conducting these examinations is undertaken by distinguished teachers of the blind, who freely give their time and services, and we have pleasure in expressing our appreciation of their selfless devotion to the successful work they are carrying on.

In all matters affecting the education of the blind, the advice of the College is sought and readily given.

## OBITUARY.

IT is with deep regret that we have to record the deaths of:—

The Most Reverend the Right Honourable Lord Archbishop Davidson of Lambeth, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., a Vice-President of the Institute for many years.

Mr. John Tennant, also a Vice-President of the Institute, and for many years a member of the Executive Council and the Education Committee. He was particularly interested in the training of blind masseurs, and was largely influential in promoting the high status blind masseurs enjoy to-day. His devoted labours for the blind in the East End of London have earned him the gratitude of many into whose lives he brought kindness, service and friendship.

Miss Ethel Minnie Helen Bridge, Matron of the Institute's Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards. By her unflinching kindness and tact, she won the affection and esteem of all her guests and her loss is mourned by all those who had the good fortune to meet her.

Mr. Thomas William Holmes, "The Blind Man's Artist," a faithful friend of the blind, who devoted his special abilities to the construction of designs which would convey the signification of pictures and diagrams to the blind. The blind of a future generation will thank him for many diagrams, maps, illustrations and other devices so ably and patiently prepared by the hands whose active work is now ended.

Miss Elizabeth Howard Hodgkin, one of the Proprietors and Editors of the Braille Magazine, *Santa Lucia*, formerly published by the Institute. Her death is a great loss to the blind, to whom she devoted so many years of valuable service. She was a true friend to them and was always trying to help cases of hardship and need.

Mrs. G. C. Brown, wife of the headmaster of Worcester College for the Blind, with which the Institute has had intimate connections for so many years. Mrs. Brown will long be remembered by past students and greatly missed by those now at the College.



## CONCLUSION

**I**N concluding this account of the year's work, we wish to record our gratitude to the members of the Institute's Staff at Headquarters and at the Branches, Homes, and Schools, for their untiring labours, and to express our appreciation of their loyalty to the Institute and their devotion to its ideals.

In working for those ideals the Institute is the intermediary between the thousands of people with sight who wish to show their sympathy with the blind and the thousands of blind people who benefit from that sympathy. Its aim is to interpret this goodwill in such a way that the blind, from every opportunity that is offered them, may benefit not only materially from the actual gift, but spiritually from the thought that inspired the gift.



**M**AY the Blessing of Almighty God, so wonderfully manifested in the past years, rest on our work in the future and enable us to help in conveying to those who walk in darkness the Light of His Love and the Lovingkindness of His Kingdom.

# STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT

For the Year ended 31st March, 1930

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# BALANCE SHEET

## 31st March, 1930.

### To CAPITAL ACCOUNTS—

Freehold Property .. .. . 41,780 7 4

Leasehold Property .. .. . 85,843 17 4

Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment 31,410 11 7

Investments .. .. . 99,854 15 7

#### General Purposes

General Account .. 40,112 15 2  
*Add* Balance from  
 General Charity Fund  
 Account .. .. 3,556 9 0  
43,669 4 2

Blind Babies' Fund  
 Balance from General  
 Charity Fund Account 4,796 16 10  
*Less* Transfers to  
 Capital Accounts .. 1,166 18 6  
3,629 18 4

Carried forward .. .. 47,299 2 6 £258,889 11 10

### By Freehold Property—

At cost or at valuation when given  
 to the Institute  
*less* amounts written off

Chorley Wood College .. ..	15,872 5 5
Bloomfield, Leamington .. ..	2,939 5 11
Sunshine House, Chorley Wood	1,095 14 10
Sunshine House, Leamington ..	4,750 4 1
Sunshine House, Abbotskerswell	7,126 13 5
Frampost, East Grinstead ...	6,589 3 1
Bannow, St. Leonards-on-Sea..	270 16 10
Hoole Bank, Chester .. ..	3,136 3 9
	<u>41,780 7 4</u>

### Leasehold Property—

At cost *less* amounts written off

224-6-8, Gt. Portland Street ..	38,741 18 9
204-6, Gt. Portland Street ..	37,747 9 1
30-2, Bolsover Street .. ..	145 10 5
8, Oval Road .. ..	1,561 9 0
9, Oval Road .. ..	2,014 6 10
Sunshine House, Southport ..	5,633 3 3
	<u>85,843 17 4</u>

### Furniture Fixtures and Equipment—

At cost *less* depreciation

224-6-8, Gt. Portland Street ..	5,865 10 8
Sunshine House, Abbotskerswell	1,494 2 5
Sunshine House, Southport ..	1,838 1 1
Sunshine House, Leamington ..	1,735 10 3
Bannow, St. Leonards-on-Sea ..	1,579 17 9
Homes, Branches and Branch Cars	9,505 10 0
Home Industries .. ..	807 15 8
Printing Machinery .. ..	4,699 11 5
Organ .. ..	1,657 6 0
Collecting Machines .. ..	835 7 1
Motor Van and Travelling Shop..	652 1 0
Equipment of Home Workers ..	739 18 3
	<u>31,410 11 7</u>

### Investments (see pages 62 and 63)—

General Purposes .. ..	43,720 11 8
Specifically Appropriated.. ..	27,748 1 3
Endowments .. ..	28,386 2 8
	<u>99,854 15 7</u>

### Stock as Valued by Officials of the Institute—

Publications Account .. ..	24,532 15 8
Printing, Propaganda, Stationery, etc. .. ..	3,459 11 10
Electrical and Engineering ..	113 4 5
Home Industries .. ..	2,697 4 11
	<u>30,802 16 10</u>

Carried forward .. .. £289,692 8 8



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. ..	47,299	2	6	258,889	11	10
<b>General Purposes—Continued.</b>						
Ex-Service Men's Fund .. ..	417	4	9			
Add Balance from General Charity Fund Account .. ..	1,223	14	4			
				1,640	19	1
				48,940	1	7
Leeds Embossed Books Fund ..	137	3	1			
Harry Weedon Memorial Fund ..	548	15	5			
<b>Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances—</b>						
General Account ..	7,333	13	11			
Blind Babies Fund ..	227	13	8			
National Library for the Blind ..	1,137	7	1			
				8,698	14	<sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> 8
				9,384	13	2
				£317,214	6	7

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. ..	289,692	8	8			
<b>Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances—</b>						
General Account .. ..	9,142	13	7			
Blind Babies' Fund .. ..	636	8	8			
				9,779	2	3
<b>Cash at Bank and in Hand—</b>						
General Account .. ..	4,187	7	8			
Blind Babies' Fund .. ..	3,221	3	4			
Ex-Service Men's Fund .. ..	1,640	19	1			
National Library for the Blind ..	1,137	7	1			
Harry Weedon Memorial Fund ..	548	15	5			
				10,735	12	7
<b>Cash on Deposit—</b>						
General Account .. ..	6,870	0	0			
Leeds Embossed Books Fund ..	137	3	1			
				17,742	15	8
				£317,214	6	7

G. F. MOWATT } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
A. W. J. KITCHIN } *National Institute for the Blind*

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1930, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Institute's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Institute.

JACKSON, PINLEY & CO.,  
*Chartered Accountants.*  
Auditors.

58 COLEMAN STREET. E.C. 2.  
18th June, 1930.

# GENERAL CHARITY FUND

## Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930.

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>MANAGEMENT—</b>							
Salaries and Wages including Insurance	4,456	11	2	<b>LEGACIES—</b>			
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage .. .. .	796	13	10	Mrs. Anne Brown .. .. .	113	10	3
Alterations, Repairs and Maintenance..	1,385	0	9	Miss Mary Olivia Beardsall .. .. .	10	0	0
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning ..	1,126	2	8	Thomas Barningham, Esq. .. .. .	125	0	0
Travelling and other Expenses ..	1,314	7	9	Mrs. Edith Baillie .. .. .	400	0	0
			9,078 16 2	John Bee, Esq. .. .. .	82	13	10
<b>MONEY RAISING, INCLUDING SUBSCRIPTIONS,</b>				Edmund Bond, Esq. .. .. .	500	0	0
<b>DONATIONS AND COLLECTIONS—</b>				Miss Frances Bevington .. .. .	50	0	0
Salaries and Wages, etc. .. .. .	13,437	9	1	William Carr, Esq. .. .. .	225	0	0
Blind Canvassers Wages and Allowances (See Wages, etc., paid to Blind Employees below)				Frederick Henry Collins, Esq. .. .. .	100	0	0
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage .. .. .	4,746	18	7	Miss Clarissa Carter .. .. .	100	0	0
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light, Cleaning and Repairs .. .. .	1,917	15	6	Mrs. Louisa Mary Cleall .. .. .	20	0	0
Collecting Boxes, Bazaars, Lectures, etc.	2,835	12	4	Amos Crompton, Esq. .. .. .	30	0	0
Flag Days .. .. .	1,680	12	11	Mrs. Hannah Donkin .. .. .	1,000	0	0
Proportion of Head Office Expenses charged to Collecting .. .. .	2,681	0	3	Mrs. Minnie Ashley Dancer .. .. .	500	0	0
			27,299 8 8	Miss Margaret Davies .. .. .	20	0	0
<b>PAYMENTS TO THE BLIND—</b>				Miss Mary Lucy Etty .. .. .	654	3	6
<b>WAGES, ETC.—</b>				Mrs. Beatrice Ellen Fisher .. .. .	500	0	0
Engaged in Management .. .. .	275	13	8	Miss E. B. Fookes .. .. .	100	0	0
Engaged in Money Raising .. .. .	8,092	9	8	Mrs. Charlotte Hutchinson .. .. .	100	0	0
			8,368 3 2	Dr. Thomas James Hanan .. .. .	90	0	0
<b>ALLOWANCES—</b>				Charlie Howard, Esq. .. .. .	800	0	0
Augmentation of Wages paid to Blind .. .. .	7,599	4	4	Alfred Hobson, Esq. .. .. .	1,000	0	0
(including Wages and Expenses of their sighted guides).				Walter Howard, Esq. .. .. .	31	10	0
Higher Education and Training Fees .. .. .	1,431	6	8	John Hart, Esq. .. .. .	500	0	0
Relief and other Expenses on behalf of Blind Persons .. .. .	13,023	17	0	Charles Jones, Esq. .. .. .	169	12	2
			22,054 8 0	Miss Louisa Jarman .. .. .	100	0	0
<b>ASSIGNMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS TO BLIND SOCIETIES (See page 65) .. .. .</b>	24,557	15	6	Mrs. M. E. Long .. .. .	3,456	4	4
<b>ALLOCATIONS TO NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND .. .. .</b>	4,043	3	11	Mrs. Anne MacFadyne .. .. .	40	5	5
<b>AMOUNTS RETURNED TO SOCIETIES CONDUCTING COLLECTIONS .. .. .</b>	2,603	6	3	Josiah Newton, Esq. .. .. .	48	0	0
				Nicholas de Ostffy, Esq. .. .. .	1,922	17	0
<i>Total of direct payments to the Blind and to Agencies for the Blind ..</i>			61,626 16 10	Miss Ann Pearson .. .. .	125	0	0
				Percy J. Peacock, Esq. .. .. .	12	10	0
				Mrs. A. H. Pickering .. .. .	500	0	0
				H. G. Ribbons, Esq. .. .. .	1,216	10	1
				Miss Evelyn Winifred Riley .. .. .	500	0	0
				Mrs. Eliza Anne Smith .. .. .	853	16	0
				Thomas Stephenson, Esq. .. .. .	450	0	0
				Mrs. Mary Turvey .. .. .	100	0	0
				Miss Jane Vear .. .. .	42	0	0
				Miss S. E. Vining .. .. .	5	0	0
				Mrs. Catherine Wood .. .. .	300	0	0
				Miss Julia Wilkinson .. .. .	87	18	0
				Miss Alice Warner .. .. .	5	5	0
				Miss Emma Maria Witard .. .. .	500	0	0
							17,486 15 7
				<b>SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS AND COLLECTIONS—</b>			
				Subscriptions, Donations and Appeals..	31,691	1	3
				Collections, including Flag Days ..	56,214	6	6
				Allocation from Greater London Fund	9,100	0	0
				Received from Blind Societies under Collecting Agreements .. .. .	6,499	11	10
				Donation from Hertfordshire Society for the Blind .. .. .	200	0	0
							103,704 19 7
				<b>DIVIDENDS, INTEREST AND RENTS ..</b>			7,171 10 9
<b>Carried forward .. ..</b>			£98,005 1 8	<b>Carried forward .. ..</b>			£128,363 5 11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. ..	£98,005	1	8			
EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP OF—						
Massage School .. ..	3,122	10	11			
Blind Babies' Homes—						
Abbotskerswell.. ..	2,657	4	5			
Leamington .. ..	2,450	2	6			
Southport .. ..	2,668	3	4			
	7,775	10	3			
Chorley Wood College .. ..	5,994	3	1			
Bannow, St. Leonards-on-Sea .. ..	3,590	13	10			
Guest House for Aged Blind Women, Leamington .. ..	1,490	17	6			
Blind Women's Home, Brighton .. ..	1,738	4	9			
Hostel—8, Oval Road .. ..	284	11	0			
Hostel—9, Oval Road .. ..	356	11	11			
	7,460	19	0			
	24,353	3	3			
NET COST OF PUBLICATIONS IN BRAILLE AND APPARATUS FOR THE BLIND ..						
	2,453	16	5			
HOME INDUSTRIES ACCOUNT DEFICIT ..						
	2,269	6	2			
OTHER EXPENSES—						
Benevolent Allowances .. ..	1,186	5	10			
Audit Fee, Legal and Professional Charges .. ..	426	1	4			
Maintenance of Property at Sunshine House, Chorley Wood .. ..	90	0	7			
Hoole Bank, Chester .. ..	441	10	7			
	531	11	2			
	2,143	18	4			
AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF FREEHOLDS AND LEASEHOLDS—						
General Account .. ..	5,470	16	3			
Blind Babies Fund .. ..	979	5	1			
	6,450	1	4			
DEPRECIATION—						
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Branch Cars—						
General Account .. ..	2,512	16	6			
Blind Babies Fund .. ..	770	11	9			
	3,283	8	3			
	9,733	9	7			
BALANCE CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET ..						
General Account .. ..	3,556	9	0			
Blind Babies' Fund .. ..	4,796	16	10			
Ex-Service Men's Fund .. ..	1,223	14	4			
	9,575	0	2			
	£148,535	15	7			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. ..	128,363	5	11			
AMOUNTS RECEIVED (INCLUDING THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH GRANT) IN RESPECT OF THE MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP OF—						
Massage School .. ..	2,147	12	4			
Blind Babies' Homes—						
Abbotskerswell.. ..	1,618	5	8			
Leamington .. ..	1,645	16	10			
Southport .. ..	2,198	19	10			
	5,463	2	4			
Chorley Wood College .. ..	5,351	0	8			
Bannow, St. Leonards-on-Sea .. ..	3,004	19	3			
Guest House for Aged Blind Women, Leamington .. ..	1,531	16	4			
Blind Women's Home, Brighton .. ..	1,209	17	2			
Hostel—8, Oval Road .. ..	172	0	0			
Hostel—9, Oval Road .. ..	280	13	8			
	6,199	6	5			
	19,161	1	9			
MISCELLANEOUS .. ..						
	1011	7	11			
MINISTRY OF HEALTH GRANT—						
Expended as under:—						
Massage .. ..	19	4	0			
Braille Productions .. ..	7,302	10	10			
Home Industries .. ..	4,839	10	11			
Guest House for Aged Blind Women, Leamington .. ..	89	19	3			
8, Oval Road .. ..	28	3	0			
9, Oval Road .. ..	36	17	8			
Blind Women's Home, Brighton .. ..	205	8	0			
Clifton Home for Blind Women, Bristol .. ..	178	4	6			
Moon Society .. ..	1,160	19	4			
Workshop Employees .. ..	156	11	4			
Manuscript .. ..	78	0	0			
Bannow, St. Leonards-on-Sea .. ..	136	2	3			
	14,231	11	1			
	£148,595	15	7			



**Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
EXPENDITURE							INCOME										
To Value of Stock of Embossed Books, Materials, Manufactured Goods and Apparatus on hand 1st April, 1929 ... .. .				22,288	15	10	By Stock at 31st March, 1930 ... .. .				24,532	15	8				
Purchase of Materials ... .. .	4,183	5	10				Sale of Embossed Books, Etc. .... 12,765	16	7								
Purchases of Manufactured Goods and Apparatus... .. .	4,182	5	1				Less Reductions allowed from Cost Price of Books, Etc. 7,495	14	10								
				8,365	10	11				5,270	1	9					
Wages Paid to Blind Workers (exclusive of Augmentation)... .. .				2,683	10	7	Sale of Manufactured Goods and Apparatus ... .. .			4,888	16	6					
Wages Paid to Sighted Workers .. .. .				4,741	5	11							10,158	18	3		
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance :							Donations ... .. .							46	3	9	
Blind ... .. .		96	2	7			Interest on Endowment ... .. .								79	5	5
Sighted ... .. .		103	5	10			Grant, Ministry of Health ... .. .								7,302	10	10
				199	8	5	Income Tax Recovered ... .. .								19	16	6
Management and Editorial Salaries and Expenses ... .. .				3,831	4	0	Deficit transferred to General Charity Fund Account .. .. .								2,453	16	5
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning... .. .				1,017	16	7											
Repairs and Maintenance ... .. .				256	1	11											
Printing and Stationery... .. .				432	8	3											
Postage, Carriage and Delivery of Goods ... .. .				214	2	8											
Depreciation on Plant ... .. .				522	3	6											
Sundries ... .. .				40	18	3											
				£44,593	6	10									£44,593	6	10

## HOME INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

### Charitable Assistance Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Special Allowance to Blind Workers ...	5 0 9	By Balance from Trading Account ...	365 4 7
Gifts of Materials to Home Workers ...	60 18 8	Donations ...	87 6 8
Provision of Tools and other Expenses on behalf of Home Workers... ..	844 7 9	Grants :	
Contributions to Sick Fund ... ..	39 5 5	Ministry of Health... ..	800 0 0
Postage and Carriage on Delivery of Raw Materials to Home Workers ... ..	376 2 6	County and Borough Councils ... ..	4,219 9 0
Towards Maintenance (including depreciation) of Motors in transport of Materials and Collection of Finished Goods ...	372 17 7	Deficit carried to General Charity Fund Account ... ..	2,269 6 2
Visiting and Superintending Home Workers	161 3 7		
Augmentation of Wages to Home Workers ... .. 4,251 10 2			
Augmentation of Piecework Rates ... .. 804 10 0			
	5,056 0 2		
Visitors' Salaries and part Administration ...	825 10 0		
	£7,741 6 5		£7,741 6 5

# HOME INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

## Trading Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930

EXPENDITURE							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
TO STOCK AT 1ST APRIL, 1929 :							
Manufactured Goods ...	1,781	0	7				
Materials ... ..	703	1	9				
Stationery ... ..	32	3	10				
				2,516	6	2	
PAYMENTS TO THE BLIND :							
PURCHASES FROM							
Blind Home							
Workers ...6,294	9	6					
PURCHASES FROM							
Workshops for the							
Blind ... ..2,980	1	8					
				9,274	11	2	
Materials purchased for use of							
Home Workers ... ..	3,385	5	2				
Postage and Carriage ... ..	600	0	0				
Maintenance of Delivery and							
Sales Vans ... ..	803	3	7				
Exhibition and Sales Expenses,							
Hire of Halls, etc. ... ..	491	5	8				
Sundries ... ..	87	14	2				
Repairs and Alterations to							
Premises ... ..	52	3	5				
Visiting and Superintending							
Home Workers, including use							
of Cars ... ..	396	11	11				
Printing, Stationery and Adver-							
tising ... ..	352	10	3				
Rent, Rates, Insurance and							
Telephone ... ..	302	9	10				
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	103	10	4				
Management Expenses ...	283	15	11				
Depreciation :							
Motor Vans ... ..	308	10	6				
Furniture ... ..	89	15	0				
Initial Equipment							
for Home							
Workers ... ..	246	12	9				
				644	18	3	
Salaries and Wages :							
Sighted ... ..	2,973	7	4				
Blind ... ..	970	14	3				
Less							
Augmentation ... ..	323	11	5				
				647	2	10	
Health, Pensions and							
Unemployment In-							
surance :							
Sighted... ..	52	18	8				
Blind ... ..	21	2	9				
				74	1	5	
				20,472	11	3	
Balance carried to Assistance Account				365	4	7	
				£23,354	2	0	

INCOME							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
BY SALES							
Finished Goods ... ..	10,873	19	8				
Materials ... ..	3,203	2	10				
							14,077 2 6
GRANT, MINISTRY OF HEALTH							4 039 10 11
STOCK AT 31st MARCH, 1930							
Manufactured Goods ...	1,936	19	9				
Materials ... ..	750	13	3				
Stationery ... ..	9	11	11				
							2,697 4 11
GRANTS FROM CHARITABLE							
ASSISTANCE ACCOUNT :							
Augmentation of Piece-Work							
Rates ... ..							804 10 0
Towards Postage and Car-							
riage of Raw Materials to							
Home Workers ... ..							376 2 6
Towards Maintenance (in-							
cluding Depreciation) of							
Motors, in transport of							
Raw Materials to Home							
Workers, and Collection of							
Finished Goods ... ..							372 17 7
Visiting and Superintending							
Home Workers ... ..							161 3 7
Visitors' Salaries and Part							
Administration ... ..							825 10 0

£23,354 2 0

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930

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# CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930.

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matron, Servants, etc.	2,447 14 3	By Maintenance Fees and Fees paid by Pupils' Parents and Guardians	2,139 7 8
Health, Pensions, Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation Insurance	21 10 7	Fees paid by Educational Authorities, etc....	1,522 6 8
Provisions	1,301 11 10	Grant, Board of Education	866 5 10
Laundry	259 17 10	Fees paid by the National Institute for the Blind	377 12 7
Other Household Expenses and Sundries	32 4 10	Donations and Collections	40 8 0
Medical Charges	21 15 1	Sundry Receipts	10 5 3
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone	172 17 4	Dividends on Investments	367 7 6
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	570 1 2	Income Tax Recovered	27 7 2
Printing, Stationery and Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus	175 1 2		<u>5,351 0 8</u>
Travelling	23 4 9	Deficit provided from General Funds	643 2 5
Renewals	66 15 2		
School Teachers' Superannuation	49 5 0		
	<u>5,141 19 0</u>		
Management Expenses	181 14 1		
Upkeep of Building and Grounds, including Repairs, Insurance, and Wages of Engineers	670 10 0		
	<u>£5,994 3 1</u>		<u>£5,994 3 1</u>

## Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930

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**ARMITAGE MEMORIAL FUND**  
**Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930**

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To General Charity Fund Account ... ..	122	0 0	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company		
(included in Dividends, Interest and Rents)			of Clothworkers... ..	122	0 0

**ARMITAGE FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND WRITERS**  
**Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930**

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Amount paid to Blind Writers ... ..	191	8 11	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company		
			of Clothworkers... ..	112	11 1
			Deficit provided from General Funds ...	78	17 10
	£191	8 11		£191	8 11

**LEEDS EMBOSSED BOOKS FUND**  
**Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930**

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash at Bank, 1st April, 1929 ... ..	116	10 1	By Amount expended on goods supplied to Leeds		
Amount received from the Worshipful			Institution ... ..	51	12 9
Company of Clothworkers ... ..	68	8 4	Cash at Bank ... ..	137	3 1
Deposit Interest ... ..		3 17 5			
	£188	15 10		£188	15 10

NOTE.—The Capital Stock of this Fund is held in trust by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, and the dividends received and paid over by them are for the supply of Braille Literature, Apparatus, etc., for the benefit of the Blind of Leeds and District.

**BAILEY BEQUEST**  
**Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930**

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To General Charity Fund for general purposes...	254	4 9	By Dividend on Investment ... ..	559	6 4
General Charity Fund Relief to Necessitous Blind	254	4 9			
(The above items are included in Dividends,					
Interest and Rents)					
London Association for the Blind ... ..	25	8 5			
Barclay Workshops for Blind Women... ..	25	8 5			
	£559	6 4		£559	6 4



## SALOMONS BEQUEST

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents) ... ..	497	0 0	By Interest on Investment ... ..	497	0 0
	<u>£497</u>	<u>0 0</u>		<u>£497</u>	<u>0 0</u>

## HARRY WEEDON MEMORIAL FUND

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930.

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance in hand 1st April 1929 ... ..	486	0 9	By Amounts expended in Grants and Relief ...	537	5 4
Allocation from Greater London Fund ... ..	600	0 0	Balance carried to Balance Sheet ... ..	548	15 5
	<u>£1,086</u>	<u>0 9</u>		<u>£1,086</u>	<u>0 9</u>

## THE HENRY STAINSBY MEMORIAL GIFT FUND FOR THE BLIND

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930.

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash at Bank 1st April, 1929 ... ..	36	14 2	By Amount Expended in Gifts ... ..	63	9 5
" Subscriptions and Donations ... ..	15	3	" Cash at Bank ... ..	38	5 0
" Interest on Investment ... ..	63	5 6			
Deposit Interest ... ..	19	6			
	<u>£101</u>	<u>14 5</u>		<u>£101</u>	<u>14 5</u>

G. F. MOWATT } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
A. J. W. KITCHIN } *National Institute for the Blind*

We have examined the above account with the books and vouchers of the Fund, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith, and in our opinion correct.

58, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2.  
18th June, 1930.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,  
*Chartered Accountants.*  
*Auditors.*

NOTE.—Capital Stock of the Fund £1,807 14 2  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  Conversion Loan Inscribed Stock, is held in trust by the National Institute for the Blind.

### Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1930

G. F. MOWATT } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
A. J. W. KITCHIN } *National Institute for the Blind.*

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.  
Auditors.

### Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930

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# MOON SOCIETY

## Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1930

### To CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Freehold Property, Printing  
Machinery, Furniture and Fittings

£ s. d.      £ s. d.

7,459 1 6

By Freehold Property ... 5,294 5 10  
Printing Machinery ... 1,634 13 6  
Furniture and Fittings ... 530 2 2  
(at cost or at valuation when given  
to the Society, less amounts  
written off and depreciation)

7,459 1 6

### Investments—

Endowment—Miss A. E. C. Moon

£ s. d.

3½% Queensland  
Government  
Stock, 1950/70 ... 1,152 1 7

4% Consolidated  
Loan, 1957 ... 550 0 0

5% War Stock,  
1929/47 ... 965 12 10

2,667 14 5

### General Purposes—

5% War Stock,  
1929/47 ... 383 5 6

4½% Treasury  
Bonds, 1934 ... 99 0 0

Victoria 5%  
Inscribed Stock,  
1945/75 ... 3,456 11 0

3,938 16 6

6,606 10 11

Investments ... 6,606 10 11

General Purposes ... 3,694 9 9

Add Balance from General  
Charity Fund Account ... 755 11 10

4,450 1 7

Sundry Creditors ... 171 18 2

£18,687 12 2

Stock as valued by Officials of the  
Society ...

1,691 4 5

Sundry Debtors ...

682 14 4

Cash at Bank and on Hand ... 1,448 1 0

Cash on Deposit ... 800 0 0

2,248 1 0

£18,687 12 2

G. F. MOWATT } Joint Honorary Treasurers of the  
A. J. W. KITCHIN } National Institute for the Blind.

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1930, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Society.

58 COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2  
18th June, 1930.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
Auditors.



# MOON SOCIETY

## General Charity Fund Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Augmentation of Wages—Blind Staff	104 19 4	By Balance transferred from Publications Account ... ..	753 10 3
Gifts ... ..	18 6 0	Subscriptions ... ..	16 15 0
Annuities payable under the Will of the late Miss A. E. C. Moon	60 0 0	Donations ... ..	7 3 6
Audit Fee ... ..	10 10 0	Dividends on Investments and Deposit Interest ... ..	
Depreciation :		Income Tax Recovered ... ..	40 9 4
Plant ... ..	181 12 7	Dividends ... ..	290 12 0
Furniture and Fittings ... ..	58 18 0	Interest on Deposit ... ..	24 17 4
Freehold ... ..	278 12 11		355 18 8
	519 3 6	Rents ... ..	232 7 0
Legal and Professional Charges ...	37 3 9	Legacy :—	
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	755 11 10	G. C. Cattlin, Esq.... ..	140 0 0
	<u>£1,505 14 5</u>		<u>£1,505 14 5</u>

## Publications Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1930

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Value of Stock, 1st April, 1929 ...	1,809 9 8	By Stock at 31st March, 1930 ... ..	1,691 4 5
Salaries and Wages ... ..	1,824 3 6	Sale of Books ... ..	3,909 18 4
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance ... ..	44 3 5	Sale of Magazines and Newspapers	696 11 4
Materials for Stereotyping, Embossing, Binding, etc. ... ..	559 8 1		4,606 9 8
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Carriage and Packing ... ..	13 19 7	Less Reductions allowed from cost price of Books, etc. ... ..	1,931 0 7
Fuel, Light, Water and Power ... ..	65 7 1		2,675 9 1
Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone... ..	94 14 4	Grant, Ministry of Health ... ..	1,160 19 4
Repairs and Maintenance to Premises and Machinery ... ..	68 15 4		
General Expenses ... ..	5 19 0		
Management Expenses ... ..	288 2 7		
Balance transferred to General Charity Fund Account ... ..	753 10 3		
	<u>£5,527 12 10</u>		<u>£5 527 12 10</u>

# INVESTMENTS, 31st MARCH, 1930.

## INVESTMENTS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5% War Stock, 1929-47 ... ..				1,449	5	4						
3% India Stock ... ..				446	5	0						
4% Funding Loan, 1960-90 ... ..				349	13	8						
3½% Conversion Loan, 1980 ... ..				3,509	15	0						
5% Conversion Loan 1944/64 ... ..				13,000	0	0						
New South Wales 4% Stock, 1933 ... ..				255	4	4						
New South Wales 3½% Stock, 1930-50 ... ..				106	10	6						
Southern Railway 4% Debenture Stock ... ..				394	1	2						
3% Plymouth Corporation Stock, 1942 ... ..				205	12	6						
Dominion of Canada 4% Stock, ... ..				228	2	6						
National Savings Certificates ... ..				608	6	8						

20,552 16 8

### BLIND BABIES' FUND.

4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 ... ..	1,773	15	0
3½% Dominion of Canada Stock, 1930-50 ... ..	1,394	0	0
3½% Conversion Loan, 1980 ... ..	14,000	0	0

17,167 15 0

### EX-SERVICE MEN'S FUND.

4% Funding Loan, 1960-90 ... ..	2,500	0	0
3½% Conversion Loan ... ..	2,500	0	0

5,000 0 0

### CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE.

3% India Stock ... ..	1,000	0	0
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43,720 11 3

## INVESTMENTS SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

#### BAILEY BEQUEST—

3% Local Loans ... ..	9,881	7	1
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#### SALOMONS BEQUEST—

4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 ... ..	9,800	0	0
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#### MARY SHAW BEQUEST—

London and North Eastern Railway 5% Preferred Ordinary Stock	123	5	0
London and North Eastern Railway Deferred Ordinary Stock ...	40	12	0
London and North Eastern Railway 4% Second Preference Stock	264	12	8
Metropolitan Railway Consolidated Stock ... ..	214	5	0
Metropolitan Railway Surplus Land Stock ... ..	108	18	0
Globe Telegraph and Trust Co. 6% Cumulative Preference Stock	247	5	0
Globe Telegraph and Trust Co. Ordinary Stock ... ..	555	0	0

1,553 17 8

21,035 4 7

### BLIND BABIES' FUND

#### BLIND BABIES' HOME, CHORLEY WOOD.

4% Funding Loan, 1960-90 ... ..	2,598	11	2
3½% Conversion Loan 1960 ... ..	3,030	10	0

#### BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT.

3½% Conversion Loan 1960 ... ..	5,619	1	2
	1,013	15	6

6,712 16 8

27,743 1 3

Carried forward ..

£71,483 12 11

Investments—continued.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward										71,468	12	11

# INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT

Hornshaw Endowment—5% War Stock, 1929-47	...	...	1,017	11	0
Sir Alfred Jones Trust and Estate Co., Ltd.	...	...	1,000	0	0
Rev. F. J. Hackett—2½% Annuities	...	...	100	0	0
Sir John Howard—5% War Stock, 1929-47	...	...	200	0	0
Wm. Brown Hextall, Esq.—4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44	...	...	5,000	0	0
Louis Sterne, Esq.—3½% Conversion Loan	...	...	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkham—3½% Conversion Loan	...	...	500	0	0
Miss Jesson—3½% Conversion Loan	...	...	20	0	0
J. J. Crosfield, Esq., J.P.—3½% Conversion Loan	...	...	200	0	0
Miss Constance de Jong—5% Conversion Loan 1944/64	...	...	3,000	0	0

## SIR ARTHUR PEARSON MEMORIAL FUND.

3½% Conversion Loan	...	...	2,996	4	2
5% Great Western Railway Guaranteed Stock	...	...	1,100	15	9
5% Great Western Railway Preference Stock	...	...	1,076	3	3
4% London, Midland and Scottish Railway Preference Stock	...	...	851	7	1
4% London, Midland and Scottish Railway Debenture Stock	...	...	427	4	0
4% London and North Eastern Railway Second Preference Stock	...	...	844	9	9
3% Local Loans	...	...	276	0	0
5% War Stock, 1929-47	...	...	1,932	16	11
			9,505	0	11

20,592 11 11

## BLIND BABIES' FUND.

### BLIND BABIES' HOME, CHORLEY WOOD.

T. G. Sorby, Esq.—3% Local Loans	...	...	107	14	3
Mrs. A. R. Edwards—5% Treasury Bonds, 1933-35	...	...	477	10	0
Miss A. D. Spiers—5% Treasury Bonds, 1933-35	...	...	477	10	0
Sunday League—5% War Stock, 1929-47	...	...	47	17	0
Hornshaw Endowment—5% War Stock, 1929-47	...	...	1,020	0	0
Miss Vaughan Chapman—4% Consolidated Loan, 1957	...	...	100	0	0
M s. Lucy Block—4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44	...	...	508	15	0
Mrs. F. Marks—3½% Conversion Loan, 1960	...	...	450	0	0
			3,189	6	3

### BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Graves, Investment Account—3½% Conversion Loan, 1960	...	...	105	0	0
James Gilbertson, Esq.—3½% Conversion Loan, 1960	...	...	500	0	0
			605	0	0

3,794 8 3

## EX-SERVICE MEN'S FUND.

William Brown Hextall, Esq.—4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44...	500	0	0
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## CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE.

William Brown Hextall, Esq.—4% Great Western Railway Debenture Stock	...	...	2,999	4	6
James Gilbertson, Esq.—3½% Conversion Loan, 1930	...	...	500	0	0
			3,499	4	6

28,386 2 8

£99,854 15 7



## Agencies with which the Institute has Collecting Agreements to which the National Library for the Blind is a Party.

The agreements are, broadly speaking, of two kinds. Under one type of agreement the Institute undertakes the collecting of funds, retains 25 per cent. of the amount for national work, and hands over the remaining 75 per cent. to the Local Agency for local work. Under the other type of agreement, the Local Agency undertakes the collecting of funds, retains 80 per cent. of the amount collected for local work, and hands over the remaining 20 per cent. to the Institute for national work.

The National Library for the Blind is a party to all these agreements and shares, in an agreed proportion with the Institute, the allocation for national work.

The whole of the London Metropolitan Area is covered by the Greater London Fund, initiated by the Institute in 1920, and now under the control of a Committee representing the Institute and the National Library, and the Societies, Workshops and Associations named below. The net amount raised by the Fund is at present allocated as follows:—45 per cent. to the Workshops; 35 per cent. to the National Institute and the National Library; 20 per cent. to the County Associations; a reserve, not exceeding £500 per annum may be divided amongst smaller Societies working for the blind of London.

### COLLECTION MADE BY THE INSTITUTE.

Barnsley and District Association for the Blind.  
 Bath Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
 Cambridgeshire Society for the Blind.  
 Chester Society for the Home Teaching of the Blind.  
 Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons Committee.  
 Darlington Society for the Blind.  
 Doncaster and District Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
 East Sussex Association for the Blind.  
 Essex County Association for the Blind.  
 Gloucester (City) Blind Association.  
 Gloucester County Association for the Blind.  
 Goole Local Blind Persons Committee.  
 Grimsby Blind Society.  
 Harrogate and District Society for the Blind.  
 Huddersfield and District Society for the Blind.  
 Herefordshire County Association for the Blind.  
 Isle of Ely Society for the Blind.  
 Keighley and District Institution for the Blind.  
 Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind.  
 Lindsey (Lincs) Blind Society.  
 Liverpool Workshops for the Blind.  
 Macclesfield Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
 Newcastle Agencies for the Blind:  
     Newcastle and Gateshead Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
     Newcastle Royal Victoria School for the Blind.  
     Newcastle Workshops for the Blind.  
 Norwich Institution for the Blind.  
 Saddleworth Blind Persons Committee.  
 Selby Blind Persons Committee.  
 Settle Blind Persons Committee.  
 Sheffield and District Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
 South Western Counties Association for the Blind:  
     Cornwall County Association for the Blind.  
     Devon County Association for the Blind.  
     Dorset County Association for the Blind.  
     Somerset County Association for the Blind.  
     South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth.  
     West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter.  
 Thorne Blind Persons Committee.  
 Wakefield and District Institution and Workshops for the Blind.  
 West Sussex Association for the Blind.  
 Wiltshire County Association for the Blind.  
 Yorkshire School for the Blind.

### COLLECTION MADE BY THE LOCAL AGENCY.

Barrow and District Society for the Blind.  
 Berkshire County Blind Society.  
 Bournemouth Blind Aid Society.  
 Bradford Royal Institution for the Blind.  
 Cardiff Institute for the Blind.  
 Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind.

### COLLECTION MADE BY THE LOCAL AGENCY (continued).

Eastbourne Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind.  
 Halifax Society for the Blind.  
 Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind.  
 Hastings Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
 Hertfordshire Society for the Blind.  
 Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.  
 Kent County Association for the Blind.  
 Kesteven (Lincs) Blind Society.  
 Lincoln Blind Society.  
 Midland Societies for the Blind:  
     Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.  
     Burton-on-Trent Blind Committee.  
     Coventry Society for the Blind.  
     Shropshire County Association for the Blind.  
     Staffordshire County Association for the Blind.  
     Stourbridge Institution for the Blind.  
     Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the Blind.  
     Warwickshire County Association for the Blind.  
     Worcester County Association for the Blind.  
 Newport and Monmouthshire Blind Aid Society.  
 Nottingham Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.  
 Oxford (City and County) Society for the Blind.  
 St. Helens and District Society for the Welfare of the Blind.  
 South Wales and Monmouthshire Counties Association for the Blind.  
 Southampton Association for the Blind.  
 Sunderland and Durham County Royal Institute for the Blind.  
 Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
 Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind.  
 Worthing Society for Befriending the Blind.  
 (Division on 25-75 per cent. basis, but Society collects).

### COLLECTION MADE BY THE GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND.

Barclay Workshops for Blind Women.  
 Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
 East Ham Welfare Association for the Blind.  
 Essex County Association for the Blind.  
 Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind.  
 Kent County Association for the Blind.  
 London Association for the Blind.  
 London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (with which is incorporated West London Workshops for the Blind).  
 Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind.  
 Middlesex Association for the Blind.  
 Royal School for the Indigent Blind, Leatherhead (including the Blind Employment Factory, Waterloo Road).  
 Surrey Voluntary Society for the Blind.  
 West Ham Association for the Blind.  
 Workshops for the Blind of Kent.

# ALLOCATIONS AND GRANTS

During the year ended March 31st, 1930.

## Allocations and Grants made by the Institute—

				£	s.	d.	
<b>BERKSHIRE—</b>							
*Berkshire County Blind Society	..	..	..	100	0	0	
<b>CAMBRIDGE—</b>							
Cambridge Society for the Blind	..	..	..	132	3	7	
Isle of Ely Society for the Blind	..	..	..	217	16	2	
<b>CHEESHIRE—</b>							
Chester Society for the Home Teaching of the Blind	..	..	..	569	14	2	
Macclesfield Home Teaching Society for the Blind	..	..	..	127	10	2	
<b>CORNWALL—</b>							
Cornwall County Association for the Blind	..	..	..	463	14	5	
<b>DEVON—</b>							
Devon County Association for the Blind	..	..	..	1,008	7	8	
*Home for the Blind, Torr	..	..	..	60	0	0	
South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind-Plymouth	..	..	..	683	16	1	
West of England Institution for the Blind-Exeter	..	..	..	466	19	3	
<b>DORSET—</b>							
Dorset County Association for the Blind	..	..	..	309	17	1	
<b>DURHAM—</b>							
Darlington Society for the Blind	..	..	..	191	9	7	
<b>ESSEX—</b>							
Essex County Association for the Blind	..	..	..	346	18	8	
*Colchester Home Teaching Society for the Blind	..	..	..	16	14	7	
<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE—</b>							
Gloucester Blind Association	..	..	..	156	11	4	
Gloucester County Association for the Blind	..	..	..	616	6	0	
<b>HEREFORDSHIRE—</b>							
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind	..	..	..	207	9	3	
<b>KENT—</b>							
Kent County Association for the Blind	..	..	..	100	0	0	
<b>LANCASHIRE—</b>							
*Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	..	..	..	250	0	0	
*Henshaws Institution for the Blind	..	..	..	3,000	0	0	
Liverpool Workshops for the Blind	..	..	..	2,057	6	4	
<b>LINCOLNSHIRE—</b>							
Grimsby Society for the Blind	..	..	..	103	9	4	
Lindsey (Lincs.) Blind Society	..	..	..	461	4	11	
<b>LONDON—</b>							
*Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs	..	..	..	175	0	0	
*British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund	..	..	..	1,000	0	0	
*College and Association of Teachers of the Blind	..	..	..	10	10	0	
*Guild for Promotion of Gardening Amongst the Blind and Partially Blind (Myope)	..	..	..	150	0	0	
<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE—</b>							
Newport and Monmouth Blind Aid Society	..	..	..	1,098	11	6	
<b>NORFOLK—</b>							
Norwich Institution for the Blind	..	..	..	499	19	2	
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND—</b>							
Newcastle Agencies for the Blind	..	..	..	1,352	5	10	
<b>SOMERSET—</b>							
Bath Home Teaching Society for the Blind	..	..	..	223	6	3	
Somerset County Association for the Blind	..	..	..	678	8	2	
<b>SURREY—</b>							
*Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind	..	..	..	250	0	0	
<b>SUSSEX—</b>							
East Sussex Association for the Blind	..	..	..	623	6	5	
West Sussex Association for the Blind	..	..	..	284	8	5	
Sussex Eye Hospital	..	..	..	88	13	2	
<b>WILTSHIRE—</b>							
Wiltshire County Association for the Blind	..	..	..	705	15	1	
<b>WORCESTERSHIRE—</b>							
*Worcester College for the Blind	..	..	..	250	0	0	
<b>YORKSHIRE—</b>							
Barnsley and District Association for the Blind	..	..	..	277	14	10	
Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons' Committee	..	..	..	124	5	11	
Doncaster and District Home Teaching Society for the Blind	..	..	..	158	6	9	
Goole Local Blind Persons' Committee	..	..	..	21	17	3	
Harrogate and District Blind Society	..	..	..	347	14	8	
Huddersfield and District Society for the Blind	..	..	..	178	16	3	
Keighley and District Institution for the Blind	..	..	..	242	13	3	
Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind	..	..	..	2,407	5	5	
Saddleworth Local Blind Persons' Committee	..	..	..	44	4	11	
Selby Local Blind Persons' Committee	..	..	..	12	17	9	
Settle Local Blind Persons Committee	..	..	..	31	4	8	
Sheffield and District Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind	..	..	..	1,067	4	9	
Thorne Local Blind Persons' Committee	..	..	..	11	11	11	
Tormorden Society for the Blind	..	..	..	34	15	4	
Wakefield and District Society for the Blind	..	..	..	155	1	2	
Yorkshire School for the Blind	..	..	..	332	9	1	
<b>*OTHER GRANTS</b>							
				51	19	0	
<b>*ESPERANTA LIGILO (Esperanto Magazine for the Blind)</b>							
				20	0	0	
							<b>£24,557 15 6</b>

\* Grants made irrespective of Collecting Agreements, amounting in total to £5,422 16 9.

## Allocations made to the Institute—

From the Greater London Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,100 0 0
From Local Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,499 11 10
							<b>£15,599 11 10</b>

## Allocations made by the Institute to the National Library for the Blind as a Party to all Agreements

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*The Members of the Executive Council of the National Institute for the Blind  
wish to express their sincerest thanks to:*

- The tens of thousands of Annual Subscribers, Contributors and Donors throughout the country for their most generous financial assistance during the year.
- The Donors of gifts of clothing, Christmas parcels, etc., for distribution among the blind poor.
- The Organisers and Supporters of functions in aid of the Institute's work.
- Theatrical Proprietors, Managers, and others for the loan of theatres, halls, etc.
- Theatrical and Concert Artists for their innumerable services.
- The Honorary Members of all Headquarters Committees.
- The Honorary Members of all Committees formed for special purposes.
- The Press throughout the country for their invaluable and never-failing generosity in giving free publicity to details of the Institute's work and objects, and of matters relative to the general welfare of the blind.
- The British Broadcasting Corporation and the "Radio Times" for invaluable help and co-operation.
- Printing Firms for valuable assistance in propaganda work.
- Business and Industrial Firms for sympathetic consideration devoted to the employment of blind labour.
- The Publishers, Authors and Owners of Copyright who have granted permission to print and publish Braille and Moon editions and manuscript copies of books, etc., without fee.
- The Steamship Companies who have conveyed books and apparatus to all parts of the world free of charge or at greatly reduced rates.
- The Voluntary Braille Writers, Readers, Correctors and Teachers in the Manuscript Departments.
- The Publishers, Composers and Owners of Copyright who have granted permission to print and publish Braille editions of music, etc., without fee.
- Clergy, Organists and Members of the National Union of Organists' Associations for organising or permitting recitals and carol services in aid of the Institute's work.
- The eminent Musicians, Lecturers and Academic Bodies who have assisted the Music Department in very many ways.
- The Honorary Officials and Members of the Sunshine Homes Local Committees.
- The Honorary Medical Staff at the Sunshine Homes.
- The Firms and Individuals who have made generous gifts in kind to assist the Sunshine Homes.
- The Committee of the All-England Solo Dancing Competition, and the Dancing Teachers and their Pupils who have supported the competition and organised displays in aid of the Sunshine Homes.
- The Branches and Members of the Sunshine Society.
- The Voluntary Sellers and Organisers of Depots for their service on the Blind Babies' Flag Day.
- The Individuals and Scholastic Establishments who have supported Chorley Wood College.
- The Members of the Medical Profession and Hospital Authorities who have assisted the Massage Department and School.
- The Margaret Morris School of Dancing for free dancing instruction to Students of the Massage School.
- The Officers, and all other ranks of the Services, Ex-Service men, and many others for generous financial assistance to the Blind Ex-Service Men's Fund.
- The Honorary Chaplains and Honorary Medical Staff at the Institute's Homes for Blind Women, etc.
- The Voluntary Readers, Organisers of concert parties and outings, Donors of tickets, etc., for providing amusement for the inmates of the Institute's Homes and the Institute's Blind Employees.
- The Voluntary Organisers of exhibitions and sales held in connection with the Home Industries Department.







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